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CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF
INDIA

BURGOYNE.



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities related to the project.

2. It then outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups.

3. The third section describes the results of the data collection and analysis, highlighting the key findings and trends observed.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the overall findings and recommendations for future research and practice.

5. The document is organized into several sections, each focusing on a specific aspect of the research process.

6. The first section provides an overview of the research project and its objectives.

7. The second section details the research methodology, including the selection of participants and the data collection procedures.

8. The third section presents the results of the data analysis, including the identification of themes and the interpretation of findings.

9. The fourth section discusses the implications of the research findings for practice and policy.

10. The final section provides a conclusion and a list of references.

11. The document is written in a clear and concise style, using simple language and avoiding unnecessary jargon.

12. The document is well-organized and easy to read, with a logical flow of ideas and a clear structure.

13. The document is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about the research process and the findings of this study.

14. The document is a well-written and informative piece of research that provides a comprehensive overview of the study and its findings.

15. The document is a clear and concise summary of the research process and findings, providing a valuable resource for anyone interested in the topic.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF
INDIA:
SHOWING
THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS
CONNECTED WITH
THE MAHOMEDAN AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS
IN INDIA.

BY
JOHN CHARLES BURGOYNE, ESQ.

IN TWO PARTS.

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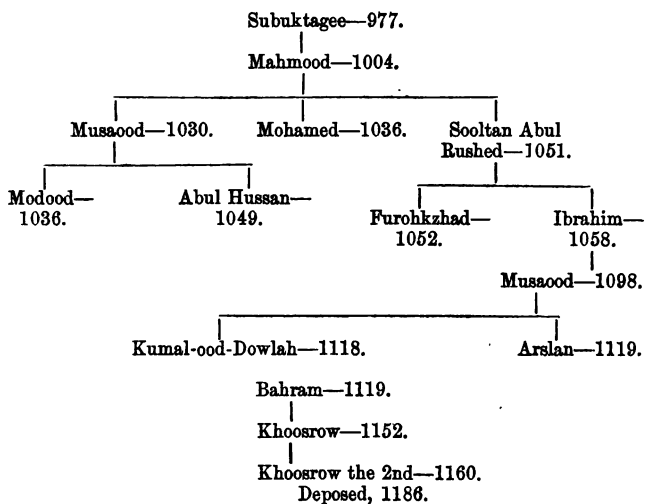
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INTRODUCTION.

THIS little handbook of reference was originally compiled merely as notes for my own assistance in studying the history of India, and in order more strongly to impress on the memory the principal facts related therein; but having been seen by some friends who considered it might be useful to others (especially to the young), in giving them a general knowledge of the leading features of that history before entering minutely into its details, I have been induced to publish it, in the hope that it may meet the eyes of some in whom it may awaken a desire to inquire more deeply into the spirit-stirring and momentous scenes, with which it has now become most important that all British subjects should be well acquainted; and that it may possibly save some time and labour to the student of history, by the regular arrangement and forcible impression of events, whereof he might otherwise retain but a confused or feeble recollection.

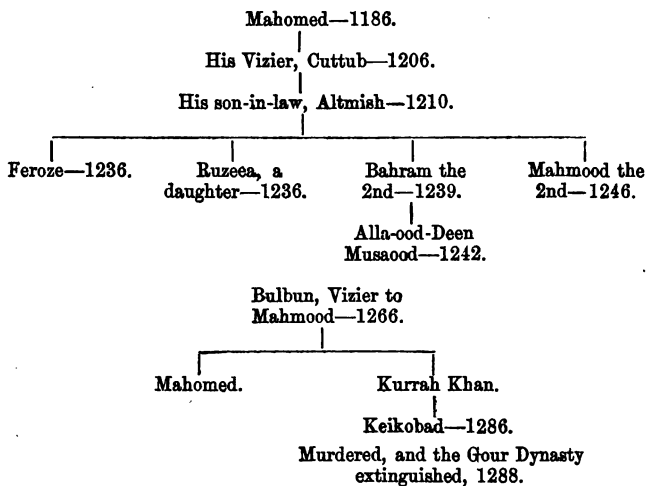
It must not be considered as pretending to any authority upon the facts stated, as it is almost entirely compiled from the valuable works of Mill, Thornton, and others already before the world. But, if its publication should tend to increase the circulation of those works,' or to arouse a deeper interest in the fortunes and well-being of India in any extended class of my fellow-countrymen, I shall feel that some hours of relaxation from more arduous professional duties have not been spent in vain.

J. C. B.

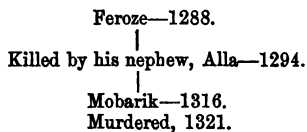


FIRST AFGHAUN DYNASTY.

GOUR OR GHOR DYNASTY.



SECOND AFGHAUN DYNASTY.



THIRD AFGHAUN DYNASTY.

Toghluk—1321.

Mahomed Toghluk—1235.

His cousin, Feroze—1351.

Mahomed—1388.

Hoomayoon—1394.

Mahmood—1394.

Dies in 1414, when the dynasty expires.

OTHER AFGHAUN RULERS.

Khizr Khan—1414.

Mobarik—1421.

Mahomed—1435.

Alla—1447.

Bheilole Lodi—1450.

Sekunder—1488.

Ibrahim—1517.

Slain, 1525, by Baber, who founds the Mogul Dynasty.

PART I.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE MAHOMEDAN EMPIRE IN INDIA.

A.D.

873. Ismael Samani assumes the title of King of Bokhara. His dynasty reigned for nearly 100 years, when Abistagi, governor of Khorasan, proclaims his independence, and founds an empire, of which Ghuznee is the capital.
977. He is succeeded by his general, Subuktagee (originally a slave).
997. Subuktagee of Ghuznee invades India, and twice defeats Jeipal, a Brahmin prince, ruler of Lahore.
1004. Mahmood, his son and successor, who is a bigoted Soonnite, invades India, takes Peshawur and Lahore, gains several victories, makes twelve expeditions into Hindostan, captures Sumnauth, and renders a great part of India tributary to him.
1024. His army suffers greatly in the desert between Moulton and Gujerat.

A.D.

1030. Mahmood dies, and his son Musaoood makes further incursions into India.
1036. Musaoood is defeated by the Seljukian Tartars on the Oxus. He is deposed and succeeded by his brother Mohammed.
- Modood (son of Musaoood) defeats Mohammed, and succeeds at Ghuznee.
1049. The Seljuk Tartars take Ghuznee.
- Modood dies, and his brother Abul Hassan Ali succeeds.
1051. Sooltan Abul Rushed, son of Mahmood, obtains the throne.
1052. Furokhzad, his son, reigns six years.
1058. He is succeeded by his brother Ibrahim, who reigns forty years.
1098. Musaoood, his son, succeeds, whose general marches across the Ganges.
1118. Musaoood dies, and his son, Kumal-ood-Dowlah, having reigned one year, is slain by his brother Arslan, who obtains
1119. The throne, but is defeated by a relative, Bahram, who succeeds.
1152. Bahram, having governed successfully for many years, is at length defeated by Alla-ood-Deen, of Feroozkoob, who captures Ghuznee and reigns there.
- Bahram soon after dies, and is succeeded by his son Khoosrow at Lahore.
1160. Khoosrow dies, and his son Khoosrow the Second succeeds.

A.D.

1186. Khoosrow Malik is taken prisoner by Shahab-ood-Deen Mahomed of Gour, who overruns Afghaunistan, Peshawur, Moulton and the Indus; and the Ghuznevide Dynasty becomes extinct.

THE DYNASTY OF GOUR OR GHOR,

The first Mahomedan Rulers of India, south of the River Sutlege.

1191. Mahomed Goury advances into India, but is defeated by the Rajahs of Ajmeer and Delhi.
1193. Mahomed, with 120,000 men, defeats and kills the Rajahs at the head of 300,000 men and 3000 elephants.
- His general, Cuttub, takes Delhi.
1194. The Rajah of Canouj attacks Cuttub, but is defeated. Mahomed takes Benares, and subdues great part of India.
1205. He is defeated by the Seljukians.
1206. Mahomed is assassinated. He dies childless, and his general, Cuttub (originally a slave), reigns over his empire for four years, reducing Bahar and Bengal to subjection.
1210. Cuttub dies, and is succeeded by his son Aram; but he being incompetent, Shums-ood-Deen Altmish, the son-in-law of Cuttub, assumes the throne.
1215. Ghuznee is taken by the King of Kharizm.
- Altmish overruns Malwa.

A.D.

1286. He dies at Delhi, and his son Feroze succeeds ; but he, being weak and luxurious, his sister Ruzeea obtains the throne.

1239. Ruzeea is deposed and slain, and her brother, Bahram the Second, succeeds.

Bahram is attacked and slain by his vizier, after the capture of Delhi.

Genghis Khan, about the year 1210, invades China with an army of Mogul Tartars, and takes Pekin.

In 1221 Genghis attacks Kharizm, and in a battle kills 160,000 Kharizmians. He subdues the country, and afterwards invades Europe, and reaches the frontiers of Germany. Genghis Khan dies on the Caspian Sea in 1227, and his successors destroy the power of the Caliphs and of the Seljukians.

1242. The Moguls, successors of Genghis Khan, invade Lahore.

Alla-ood-Deen Musaood, of the Gour Dynasty, succeeds at Delhi.

1246. Alla is deposed, and his uncle Mahmood, son of Altmish, succeeds.

He reigns above twenty years, and defeats the Moguls.

1255. Shere Khan, nephew of Mahmood, attacks the Moguls and takes Ghuznee.

1257. The Moguls cross the Indus, but are compelled to retreat.

1258. Hoolakoo, the Mogul ruler, grandson of Genghis

A.D.

Khan, sends ambassadors to Delhi, and enters into a treaty.

1266. Mahmood dies childless, and is succeeded by his vizier and brother-in-law, Gheas-ood-Deen *Bulbun*, who reigns twenty-one years.

He is a severe monarch. Kills Shere Khan.

1267. Timour the Mogul (fourth in descent from Genghis) invades Lahore.

1279. Togrul Khan, Soubahdar of Bengal, declares his independence, and defeats the Emperor's general Aluptugeen.

Bulbun marches to Bengal, and Togrul retires to Orissa, but is surprised and slain.

1286. Timour (the Mogul) of Ghuznee, again invades Lahore. Mahomed, the Emperor's son, engages and defeats him, but is killed in the battle.

Bulbun dies, and is succeeded by his grandson Keikobad, son of Kurrah Khan.

1288. The Emperor Keikobad and his infant son are murdered by the Ghiljies, and their leader Feroze seizes the throne, and puts an end to the Gour Dynasty.

SECOND AFGHAUN DYNASTY.

1294. The Emperor's nephew, Alla-ood-Deen, having ravaged the Deccan, rebels against his uncle, kills Feroze, and assumes the throne.

Alla reigns upwards of twenty years, and conquers Gujerat and the Deccan.

A.D.

1294. He is attacked and wounded by his nephew Soliman, who proclaims himself emperor, but Alla recovers, and defeats and kills Soliman.
1316. Alla³ dies, supposed to be poisoned by his Vizier Kafoor, who kills Alla's eldest sons, and sets up Omar, a child, but is soon dispatched by the Emperor's guards, and Mobarik, another son of Alla, succeeds.
1321. Mobarik is murdered by his favourite Khoosrow, and the family of Alla exterminated.

Khoosrow usurps the throne, but is defeated and slain by the governor of Lahore, Ghazi-ood-Deen Toghluk, who mounts the throne of Delhi, after searching in vain for one of the royal blood, and becomes the founder of

THE THIRD AFGHAUN DYNASTY.

He erects a chain of forts to keep out the Moguls.

1325. Toghluk is killed by the fall of a roof, and is succeeded by his son Aluf, who assumes the name of Mahomed, and is liberal, eloquent, and accomplished, but ferocious.

Mahomed Toghluk is attacked by the Moguls, whom he repulses. He subdues the country between the Nerbudda and the Krishna rivers, and sends 100,000 horsemen through Nepaul to conquer China, who perish in the attempt.

He conquers great part of the Carnatic, but is not able to retain it.

A. D.

1340. Mahomed endeavours to transplant the inhabitants of Delhi to Dowlatabad.

He renders Delhi almost a desert, and great multitudes perish. His governors of provinces rebel, but he puts down most of them by his energy and activity. He causes great distress by a depreciated currency.

1351. Mahomed Toghluk dies, and is succeeded by his cousin Feroze, who is unable to suppress the revolts, and the Deccan having been seized by a body of Mogul mercenaries, becomes independent, and remains under separate Mahomedan kings as the Rahmenee Dynasty for several centuries. Bengal also becomes nearly independent. Feroze erects many palaces, mosques, aqueducts, tombs, &c.

1388. Feroze dies in his ninetieth year; and after some months of discord from several pretenders to the throne, Mahomed, the son of Feroze, is established, whose reign is occupied by quelling the revolts of his Omrahs.

1394. Mahomed dies of a fever, and is succeeded by his son Hoomayoon, who survives him only one month, and his infant son Mahmood succeeds; but the governors of Bengal and Lahore proclaim themselves as independent rulers, and general confusion ensues.

1398. Timour, or Tamerlane, at the head of an army of Tartars, commonly called Moguls, invades Hindostan (having previously subdued Samarkand,

A.D.

Khorasan, Bactria, Candahar, Cabul, part of Persia, Bagdad, and Mesopotamia). He was by birth a Jagatay Turk, claiming to be descended from Genghis.

1398. He crosses the Indus at Attock, devastates the country, and, after defeating the Emperor's army, arrives at Delhi, which he takes, and plunders in consequence of a dispute as to the payment of contributions.

Timour proclaims himself emperor, but after a stay of fifteen days, he returns to Samarkand, and Mahmood is reinstalled at Delhi, but the vizier and governors refuse obedience to him, and make themselves kings over the different provinces.

1405. Timour dies, after subduing Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, and defeating the Turks under Bajazet. His son Shah Rokh, or Shiroch, succeeds.

1414. Mahmood dies after a disgraceful reign of twenty years, when the Third Afghaun Dynasty expires, and great confusion takes place.

-
1414. Khizr Khan, a Syed, ruler of Lahore, establishes himself at Delhi, but pays tribute to Timour's successor, and does not assume the title of Shah.

1421. Khizr dies, and is succeeded by his son Mobarik.

1435. Mobarik is murdered by his vizier Suroor-ool-Moolk, who proclaims Mahomed, son of Mobarik. The Vizier is attacked and slain, but Mahomed retains the throne.

1445. Bheilole Lodi, an Afghaun, the governor of Lahore,

- A.D. revolts against Mahomed, and maintains his independence. He besieges Delhi, but is compelled to retire.
1446. Shah Rokh dies, and is succeeded at Samarkand by his son Ulugh Beg.
1447. Mahomed dies, and his son Alla, a weak prince, succeeds.
1449. Ulugh Beg is murdered by his son, who is soon after slain, and the empire of Timour is divided among his descendants.
1450. Bheilole renews his attack upon Delhi, and takes it. He deposes Alla, who lives fourteen years in retirement. Bheilole mounts the throne, and founds the Fifth Dynasty of Afghauns at Delhi.
1488. Bheilole dies, and his second son, Sekunder, succeeds, and reigns twenty-eight years, in the course of which he throws off the Tartar tribute imposed by Timour.
1498. The Portuguese under Vasco de Gama arrive at Calicut.
1505. A great earthquake at Agra.
1506. Alfonso Albuquerque appointed Portuguese viceroy in India. He dies in 1515.
1517. Sekunder dies, and is succeeded by his son Ibrahim, who is haughty and becomes unpopular.
1523. The condition of India at this period was as follows:—Ibrahim Shah reigned at Delhi, and governed the greater part of northern India; five other Mahomedan princes reigned independent in southern India, over the kingdoms of Bejapoor, Gol-

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conda, Berar, Ahmednugger, and Beder. Many independent Hindoo States and rajahs were dispersed over the peninsula, particularly towards the south-west; and the Portuguese had established themselves in several settlements along the Malabar Coast.

1528. About the end of the fifteenth century Zehur-ood-Deen Mahomed, surnamed *Baber*, or the Tiger, descended from Tamerlane and Genghis, succeeds to the throne of Furgana, and surprises Samarkand, which he is, however, unable to retain, being driven out by the Uzbecks. He subsequently acquires the sovereignty of Cabul.

Baber overruns the Punjaub, but is recalled from Lahore by an attack upon Cabul. He returns and engages in hostilities against Candahar, which, after three years' contest, he finally subdues.

He then again invades India, and in 1522 possesses himself of Lahore.

1525. Baber with 12,000 men defeats Ibrahim Shah with 100,000 at the battle of Paniput, in which Ibrahim is slain. Baber enters Delhi and proclaims himself emperor.

He, however, maintains his throne with difficulty against the Afghaun rulers of India, but defeats them in many battles, and, after five years' contest, obtains quiet possession.

1530. Baber Shah dies of a fever, and is succeeded by his eldest son Hoomayoon, who is compelled to contest the government with his brothers, in the

A.D.

midst of which Shere Khan, the Afghaun governor of Bahar, revolts, and attacks Hoomayoon.

1542. Shere, though worsted in several battles, at length succeeds in driving Hoomayoon from the throne of Delhi, which he ascends. Hoomayoon escapes across the desert and takes refuge in Persia.

Shere Shah is engaged in great contests with the Hindoo Rajahs of Malwa and Ajmere, and defeats them.

1545. Shere Shah is killed from the explosion of a magazine by a shell, at the siege of Runtumbhore; and his younger son *Selim* obtains the throne, defeating his brother Adil.

1545. Being supported by Thamaspi, Shah of Persia, Hoomayoon again attempts, but in vain, to obtain the throne of Delhi.

1553. Selim Shah dies, when his infant son is murdered by Mobarik, Selim's brother-in-law, who seizes the throne, but is attacked by his own brother Ibrahim, who drives him from Delhi.

Ahmed, a nephew of Shere Shah, defeats them both, and mounts the throne by the name of *Sekunder* Shah.

1556. Hoomayoon, after having suffered many changes, and ultimately obtained the government of Cabul, again attacks Delhi and defeats Sekunder, who flies and leaves the throne to Hoomayoon.

Hoomayoon Shah dies within a few months after regaining his throne, and is succeeded by his son Akbar Shah, who, though only twelve years of age,

had distinguished himself greatly in his father's contest for the throne.

Baber Shah—1525.

Hoomayoon Shah—1530.

Akbar Shah—1555.

Jehan-geer Shah—1605.

Jehan Shah—1628.

Dara,
born 1615.

Shooja.

Aurangzebe, or
Aulum-geer Shah—1657.

Mourad.

**Mahomed
Azeem.**

**Mahomed Moazzim,
Shah Aulum or Bahadur Shah—1707.**

Akbar.

Jehander Shah—1712.

Azeem
Ooshaun.

Raphel
al Kadder.

Khojista
Ahkter.

**Aulum-geer the 2nd,
Shah—1752.**

Ferokseer
Shah—1713.

Raphel
Shah—
1719.

**Mahomed
Shah—1720.**

**Ali Gohur, or Shah Aulum
the 2nd—1760.**

Jehan Shah—
1719.

Ahmed
Shah—
1750.

**Akbar Shah the 2nd—
1806.**

A.D.

1599. The English send Mildenhall as ambassador to Akbar Shah.

1605. Akbar dies, after a prosperous reign of more than fifty years, having repeatedly subdued his rebellious provinces, conquered Gujerat and Cashmere, and retained the dominion over Cabul. He also conquered Candeish, Berar, and Ahmednugger, and at his death the fifteen soubahs or vice-royalties of his empire were Allahabad, Agra, Oude, Ajmere, Gujerat, Bahar, Bengal, Delhi, Cabul, Lahore, Moulton, Malwa, Berar, Kandeish, and Ahmednugger.

Akbar is succeeded by his son Selim, who assumes the title of Mahomed Jehan-geer, or "Conqueror of the World."

Jehan-geer marries the beautiful Noormahal, who exercises an unbounded influence over him, and causes the rebellion of his son Khoosrow, and of several officers.

1607. Jehan-geer marches to Cabul, and quells an insurrection of the Afghauns.

1611. The English send Sir Thomas Roe on an embassy to the Emperor Jehan-geer.

1628. Jehan-geer Shah dies, and is succeeded by his son Shah *Jehan*, who puts to death all his male relatives.

1628. Sevajee, a Hindoo, first appears as a Mahratta chief, and gradually acquires a dominion in the north-west of the Deccan, and on the coast of the Concan.

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1632. Lodi, the Emperor's general in the Deccan; revolts, and is supported by the sovereigns of Bejapoor and the Deccan, but is defeated and slain by Shah Jehan, who pursues his success and reduces the Mahomedan rulers of kingdoms in the Deccan to the rank of viceroys.
1651. Mr. Boughton, a surgeon, having rendered services to Shah Jehan, obtains from him privileges for the English in Bengal.
1655. Shah Jehan becoming incapacitated by illness, his four sons struggle for the possession of his dominions.
- Dara, the eldest son, was governor of Agra ; Shuja, the second son, of Bengal ; Aurungzebe, the third son, of the Deccan ; and Mourad, the youngest, of Gujerat.
- Shuja takes up arms, but is defeated by Soliman, the son of Dara.
- Aurungzebe and Mourad unite their forces, and defeat Dara in a pitched battle.
1657. *Aurungzebe* secures possession of his father, he subsequently imprisons Mourad, and having obtained Shah Jehan's resignation, he is proclaimed emperor by the name of *Aulum Geer* Shah.
- He defeats and kills his brothers Dara and Shuja, and reigns with great ability for nearly half a century.
1666. Sevajee, having united the Mahrattas under his government, is proclaimed Rajah ; he acquires further territory in Malwa and Kandeish, and maintains

A.D.

his power with singular ability and activity against the Mahomedans.

1680. Sevajee dies, and his son Sambajee succeeds him, who after a long war is taken prisoner and put to death by Aurungzebe in 1689. His brother Rama succeeds him as chief of the Mahrattas.

1686. Aurungzebe invades the kingdoms of Golconda and Bejapoor, which he subdues, and puts an end to their sovereignties.

1686. The English at war with Aurungzebe.

1688. He attacks their settlements.

1707. Aurungzebe dies at Ahmednugger, in the ninety-third year of his age, and is succeeded by his son *Shah Aulum*, who defeats and kills his brother Mahomed Azeem.

1707. After the death of Aurungzebe, the Mahrattas, under Sahoojee, overrun and plunder great part of Hindostan.

1712. Shah Aulum (or Bahadur Shah) dies in his camp at Lahore, when his sons contest the succession, and the eldest (Moiz-ood-Deen) having defeated and slain his brothers, is proclaimed as *Jehander Shah*.

1713. Jehander Shah is defeated and killed by his nephew *Ferokseer*, the viceroy of Bengal, who succeeds as emperor.

1719. Ferokseer Shah is seized and put to death by his vizier and his general (two brothers named Hussein and Abdallah Seyed), who place on the throne a youth, another grandson of Shah Aulum, under the name of Shah Jehan.

A.D.

1720. This prince survives only five months, and is succeeded by his brother Raphel, who also dies in a few months.
1720. The Seyeds then set up Rooshun Akter, also a grandson of Shah Aulum, seventeen years old, by the name of *Mahomed Shah*, who eventually endeavours to free himself from the control of the Seyeds,—when Hussein Seyed is assassinated, and his brother is defeated by the Emperor's troops.
1735. Mahomed Shah being abandoned to debauchery, Nizam-ool-Moolk, the vizier, becomes independent in the Deccan, and the Mahrattas obtain authority from the Shah to collect the chout or one-fourth part of the net revenue in all the provinces except Bengal.
1739. Nadir Shah (otherwise Thomas Kouli Khan), the son of a Khorasan shepherd, having defeated the Afghauns, and obtained the throne of Persia, and having subdued Candahar and Cabul, sends an ambassador to Mahomed Shah at Jellalabad.

The ambassador being murdered, Nadir invades Lahore, and defeats Mahomed Shah in a battle at Kurnoul.

He takes Mahomed prisoner, and marches to Delhi, which, in consequence of a tumult, is submitted to plunder and massacre by his Persian troops.

After remaining thirty-seven days in Delhi, and levying plunder valued at £32,000,000 sterling, he

A.D.

- leaves India, reinstating Mahomed Shah on the throne, but the Mahrattas make rapid progress in Hindostan, and the Rohillas become nearly independent on the north of the Ganges.
1747. Nadir Shah is assassinated at Meshed, and his general, Ahmed Abdallah, is proclaimed at Candahar, as Shah of Afghaunistan, and becomes the founder of the Dooranee Empire.
1748. Mahomed Shah dies, and is succeeded at Delhi by his son Ahmed Shah.
1751. Nizam-ool-Moolk, Governor of the Deccan, dies in his 104th year, and is succeeded by his son Nazir Jung, who does not long survive him. Another son, Ghazee-ood-Deen Khan, the vizier at Delhi, marches towards the Deccan, but falls sick and dies; and his son Shaab-ood-Deen Khan obtains the government of the Deccan, assuming the name of Ghazee-ool-Deen.
1753. Ghazee-ool-Deen having quarrelled with the Emperor Ahmed, proceeds to Delhi, proclaims himself vizier, and having seized Ahmed Shah, puts out his eyes, and afterwards kills him and proclaims as emperor the son of Jehander Shah, by the title of Aulumgeer the Second.
1756. Ahmed Shah Abdallee, of Afghaunistan, having previously subdued Moulton and Lahore, defeats the Vizier's troops, and arrives at Delhi, which is again plundered and devastated. He, however, confirms Aulumgeer on the throne, but leaves him under the control of a new vizier, Nujeeb-ood-Dowlah.

A.D.

1758. Ghazee-ool-Deen, the late vizier, having assumed the style of Umad-ool-Moolk, attacks Delhi, after the retirement of Ahmed Abdallee, and, with the assistance of the Mahrattas, he takes it after a siege of forty-five days.

The Shahzada Ali Gohur, son of Aulumgeer, takes refuge in Bengal.

1760. The Shahzada raises a large force and endeavours to obtain possession of the province of Bengal. He defeats the Nabob's army, but is subsequently defeated at Patna by a body of English in conjunction with the army of the Nabob.

1760. Ahmed Shah Abdallee again invades India, and enters into communication with the Emperor Aulumgeer, who is murdered at Delhi by the Vizier.

The Mahrattas and Afghauns struggle for the empire of Hindostan.

The former capture Delhi, and overrun Moulton and Lahore.

1760. The Shahzada, on the murder of his father at Delhi, is proclaimed emperor by the title of Shah Aulum the Second, and is soon after taken prisoner in a battle with the army of the Nabob of Bengal, assisted by the English, but is subsequently released.

1760. Ahmed Shah defeats the Mahrattas, kills Scindiah, their general, and drives them across the Nerbudda.

1760. The Mahrattas raise an army of 140,000 cavalry, besides artillery, and several battalions of Sepoys.

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- They recapture Delhi, which they plunder, and devastate the country ; but,
1761. After much manœuvring, they are at length totally defeated by Ahmed Abdallee with a very inferior army, in a great battle at Paniput, and a small remnant of them alone succeed in escaping to the Deccan.
1761. Ahmed Shah Abdallee acknowledges Shah Aulum as emperor, and nominates Prince Mhirza Jewar as regent until his father's return to Delhi. Abdallee then departs for Cabul, and Nujeeb-ood-Dowlah, the vizier, carries on the government at Delhi ; but on his death his son Zabtah Khan throws off the Emperor's authority.
1762. Ahmed Shah defeats the Sikh army with great slaughter at Loodiana.
1763. The Sikhs defeat the Afghaun governor of Lahore and establish their independence.
1767. Ahmed Abdallee again advances towards Delhi, but on receipt of twenty-five lacs of rupees he returns to Lahore.
1771. Shah Aulum places himself in the hands of the Mahrattas, who capture Delhi, and instal him as emperor ; but he is used merely as a tool, being successively under the control of several chiefs.
1773. Ahmed Shah Abdallee dies, and is succeeded at Cabul by his son Timour Shah.
1788. Gholaum Khan (the son of Zabtah) seizes Delhi ; he puts out the Emperor's eyes, and maltreats his family.

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1788. The Mahrattas, under Scindiah, march to attack Gholaum Khan, who is compelled to retreat from Delhi, but is pursued, captured, and slain.

Shah Aulum, the blind Emperor, is again restored to the throne by the Mahrattas, who maintain their power over him until the arrival of the English army under General Lake in 1803.

1793. Timour Shah of Afghaunistan dies, and is succeeded by his son Zemaun Shah.

1796. Zemaun Shah advances from Cabul, threatening to invade India, and takes possession of Lahore, but after great excesses retreats to Afghaunistan, on receiving an account of his brother Mahmoud's revolt at Herat.

1800. Mahmoud is assisted in a fresh revolt by Futteh Khan, chief of the Barukzye family or tribe, whose father, Sirufrauz Khan had been lately beheaded by Zemaun Shah.

Mahmoud takes Candahar, defeats his brother's army, and having deposed Zemaun Shah, puts out his eyes.

Zemaun Shah ultimately takes refuge with the English at Loodiana, where he lives for many years in quietness, and dies in 1845.

1802. Mahmoud Shah is overturned, and another brother, Shoojah-ool-Moolk, is established. Futteh Khan submits to Shah Shoojah, but is not received into favour; he subsequently excites Prince Kyser, Governor of Candahar, and son of Zemaun Shah, to revolt; and also Prince Ferooz, Governor of Herat,

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another brother of Shoojah, but which revolts are unsuccessful.

1806. The Great Mogul Shah Aulum the Second dies at Delhi, and is succeeded as nominal Shah, but entirely dependent upon the English, by his son, Akbar the Second.

1806. Runjeet Singh, of Lahore, attacks Moulton, Shah Shoojah being engaged in a contest with his nephew Kamram (son of Mahmoud Shah), but on receipt of two lacs and a half of rupees, Runjeet returns to Lahore.

1809. Shah Shoojah enters into a treaty with Mr. Elphinstone, the English envoy at Cabul.

1809. Futteh Khan joins Prince Kamram and takes Candahar.

1809. Shah Shoojah, with an army of 15,000 men, is defeated at Neemla, and his vizier Akram Khan slain, by his brother Mahmoud's troops commanded by Futteh Khan, amounting only to 2000.

He attempts to regain his crown at Candahar, but is again defeated, and Mahmoud being reinstated as Shah, promotes Futteh Khan to the office of vizier, who gradually appoints his brothers as governors of different provinces.

1811. Futteh Khan, with his eighteen brothers, has an interview with Runjeet Singh of Lahore.

He then subdues Cashmere, and appoints his eldest brother, Mahomed Azeem Khan, as governor.

1811. Futteh Khan and his brother Dost Mahomed Khan are defeated in a battle at Chuch near Attock by

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- Runjeet Singh, and the Afghaun dominion ceases on the east of the Indus.
1812. Shah Shoojah, after failing in several expeditions against Cabul, recovers Peshawur from his brother Mahmoud, but soon becomes dependent upon Runjeet Singh, in whose hands he subsequently places himself, and after enduring great hardships,
1813. in 1813 he contrives to effect his escape from Lahore, and takes refuge with the English at Loodiana. Runjeet obtains from Shoojah the celebrated diamond taken from Delhi by Nadir Shah.
1818. The vizier Futteh Khan being sent with an army to assist Prince Ferooz, ruler of Herat, against the Persians, who had demanded tribute, contrives to seize Herat in the name of Kamram, and to drive out Ferooz.
1818. Futteh Khan defeats the Persian army; but on Kamram's arrival, he delays to give up possession of Herat, and after several intrigues, he is seized by Kamram at an interview, and blinded, and is subsequently cut to pieces; on which event his brothers take up arms, and Mahmoud Shah is compelled to fly to his son Kamram at Herat.
1818. Mahomed Azeem Khan, the eldest surviving brother of the Barukzye family, assumes the management of affairs in Cabul, and in concert with his brothers, offers to reinstate Shah Shoojah, but the latter giving fresh offence to the Barukzyes, they invest his brother Ayooob with the nominal title of Shah.
- The Sikhs under Runjeet Singh attack Cash-

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mere, disperse the Afghan troops, and capture the valley.

1818. They also take Moultan and other territories on the Indus.

1823. Azeem Khan and his brothers are defeated in a battle at Nowshera, near the Cabul River, by Runjeet Singh, who subdues Peshawur, which he renders tributary.

Mahomed Azeem Khan dies shortly after, and his son Abib-Ula Khan is soon compelled to surrender his treasures to his uncles; one of whom, Shere-dil Khan, with some younger brothers, establishes a separate government at Candahar; and Cabul having been successively under the power of several of the brothers, becomes subject in 1826 to the government of Dost Mahomed Khan.

1823. Ayoob Shah takes refuge at Lahore;—the Ameers of Scinde assert their independence;—Mahmoud Shah and his son Kamram retain Herat;—Balkh is seized by the King of Bokhara;—and the Doo-raunee Empire, having continued for a period of seventy-six years from the crowning of Ahmed Shah at Candahar in 1747, is brought to a complete dissolution.

PART II.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS AND CONQUESTS IN INDIA.

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1486. The Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, sent by King John the Second of Portugal.
1497. Vasco de Gama, in the reign of Emanuel, King of Portugal, sails round the Cape of Good Hope, and arrives at Calicut, in India, in 1498; but, after a stay of some months, is compelled, through the jealousy of the Moors (or Arabs), to return without effecting any settlement or being allowed to trade.
1500. Alvarez Cabral sails to India, but comes to hostilities with the King of Calicut, and proceeds to Cochin, where he is amicably received.

On his return, Gama again proceeds to India with fifteen vessels, batters the city of Calicut, and captures several vessels in the Indian sea.

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1500. The King of Cochin being invaded from Calicut, is supported by the Portuguese.

Alfonso Albuquerque and his brother arrive in India with an expedition from Portugal, but after some hostilities return to Europe.

The forces of the King of Calicut are defeated in several engagements by the Portuguese under Pacheco.

1505. Francisco Almeyda is appointed Portuguese Viceroy of India. He takes Onor, but is compelled to relinquish it.

1505. The Sultan of Cairo, assisted by the Venetians, fits out a large fleet in the Red Sea, commanded by Meer Hossein, who sails to India, and being supported by Melique Az, the Viceroy of Diu, he defeats and kills Lorenzo Almeyda, the son of the Portuguese Viceroy.

1505. The coast of Ceylon occupied by the Portuguese.

1506. Alfonso Albuquerque arrives at Cochin with a commission as Governor General of India. But Almeyda refuses to give up his command, until he had avenged his son's death. He attacks and burns the city of Damul, and then sails to the Gulf of Cambay, where he engages the Egyptian and Indian fleets, and captures several vessels.

He then returns to Cananor, and having massacred his prisoners, sets sail for Europe, but landing in the Hottentots' country, is killed in a skirmish with the natives.

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1510. Albuquerque attacks Calicut, but after surprising the city and obtaining partial possession, is driven out with great loss, and is brought back wounded to Cochin.

On his recovery he attacks Goa, which is surrendered to him in the absence of its King, who was engaged in war with the King of Narsinga (or Bisanagar) in the interior. He, however, returns with an army of 40,000 men, and, after much hard fighting, drives the Portuguese out of Goa. Albuquerque subsequently surprises and defeats the Indians, and having refitted at Cananor, again attacks and captures Goa, where he forms a permanent settlement.

He repels fresh attacks upon Goa, and sails to Aden, which he endeavours to take, but fails in two attacks upon it, and is forced to relinquish the attempt. He then proceeds to Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, where he obtains leave to erect a fort, and forms a Portuguese establishment.

1511. Malacca occupied by the Portuguese.

1515. Albuquerque is superseded as governor of India, by a personal opponent, Lope Soarez, and dies soon after, leaving the Portuguese dominion established in upwards of thirty factories and settlements in India and the East.

1534. Macao established as a settlement by the Portuguese.

1536. The Mahomedan kingdom of Gujerat being invaded by the Emperor Hoomayoon, who defeats Sultan

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Bahadur, the latter applies to the Portuguese for aid, by means of which he recovers his kingdom. He subsequently quarrels with the Portuguese, and is slain in a skirmish with their forces. Nuno d'Acunha, the Portuguese Governor General, erects a fort at Diu, but being killed in a contest with the Indians, he is succeeded by Sylveira, who is besieged at Diu by 20,000 of the troops of Gujerat, assisted by Soliman Pasha, Governor of Cairo, with 70 ships and 7000 men. After a desperate defence and great slaughter on both sides, the enemy are repulsed, and Soliman returns to Egypt.

1545. The Portuguese are again besieged in the fort of Diu by the forces of the King of Cambay, but Juan de Castro, the new Governor General, arriving with reinforcements, defeats and disperses the Indians, and gives up the city of Diu to plunder and massacre.

1570. Adel Khan and Nizam-ool-Moolk attack Goa with 100,000 men, but the Viceroy, Don Luis de Ataide, succeeds, with a small garrison, in defending it. They also attack Chaul, but are defeated by the Portuguese, who establish their supremacy over the coasts and seas of India.

1577. Sir Francis Drake sails round the world, and arrives at the Spice Islands, returning in 1580.

1589. An expedition sent overland to India by the Levant Company.

1596. The Dutch arrive at Bantam, in Java.

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1593. The Dutch occupy the Island of Cerne, which they name the Mauritius.
1599. They send out a fleet to the East, which returns laden with spices.
1599. First charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to the English East India Company, who send Mildenhall as ambassador to the Emperor Akbar.
1600. The Dutch commence hostilities with the Portuguese settlements, then subject to Philip the Second of Spain.
1605. They capture the Portuguese forts in Amboyna, and the other Spice Islands; and establish their supremacy in the Indian seas. They attack Malacca, but are defeated. They then form a settlement in Ceylon, and engage in hostilities with the Portuguese there.
1606. Mildenhall obtains commercial privileges for the English from the Emperor Jehangheer.
1609. Further charter granted to the East India Company.
1611. Sir H. Middleton defeats the Portuguese ships at Surat. The English form a settlement at Bantam, in Java.
1611. Sir Thomas Roe goes as ambassador to the Emperor Jehangheer, sent by James the First.
1616. The English have factories at Surat and Ahmedabad, also at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast.
1617. Tranquebar settled as a factory by the Danes.
1625. The Shah of Persia, assisted by the English, drives the Portuguese from Ormuz, and the English establish a factory at Gameroon.

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1625. They form a settlement at Masulipatam.
1632. The Dutch capture Trincomalee in Ceylon, and burn three Portuguese galleons in the harbour of Goa.
1632. The English form a settlement at Piply, in Orissa.
1635. They conclude a treaty with Portugal, and have access to its ports in India.
1639. They erect Fort St. George at Madras, and form a settlement there.
1640. The Dutch, after repeated attempts, capture Malacca.
1640. The Portuguese become independent of Spain, the Duke of Braganza being made king, as John the Fourth.
1642. He sends a viceroy to India, but the Dutch impede the recovery of the Portuguese dominion there.
1653. The English trade thrown open by Cromwell.
1654. The Presidency of Madras created by the English.
1654. Treaty between the Dutch and English India Companies. Cromwell compels the Dutch to pay a compensation for their proceedings at Amboyna.
1655. Trade opened for three years to India by Cromwell.
1656. The Dutch besiege and take Colombo, and expel the Portuguese from Ceylon, after they had possessed settlements there for about 150 years.
1656. The English form a factory at Hoogley.
1657. The English East India Company reinstated, after four years' cessation of privileges.
1661. Bombay ceded by the King of Portugal to Charles the Second on his marriage with the Princess Katharine.

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1663. The Dutch capture the fort of Cochin from the Portuguese.
1664. Sevajee the Mahratta makes an attack on Surat, which is defended by the English, who obtain further privileges from the Emperor.
1664. The French East India Company established, who endeavour to colonize Madagascar, but are unfortunate in several attempts.
1665. English trade with China commenced.
1668. Bombay transferred to the East India Company.
1668. The French establish a factory at Surat, and subsequently at Pondicherry.
1673. St. Helena granted to the East India Company by Charles the Second.
1683. Bombay erected into an English Presidency.
1686. Chuttanutty (now Calcutta) established by the English.
1687. The English transfer their factory at Surat to Bombay.
1687. Pondicherry formed into a factory by the French.
1688. The English attack Chittagong, but are repulsed, and their factories at Patna and Cossimbazar are plundered.

They defeat the Mogul forces, and burn forty vessels in the harbour of Balasore. But they are compelled to evacuate Bengal, and the Emperor Aurungzebe commences a general attack on their factories.

He captures those at Surat, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam, and besieges Bombay, but without

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- success. He at length concludes peace with the English.
1689. The English determine to establish an independent footing in India.
1691. Fort St. David established by the English.
1696. They erect a fort at Chuttanuttu.
1698. A new company incorporated by the English.
1700. The English purchase Calcutta and two other townships from Prince Azim Ooshaun, viceroy of Bengal, under his grandfather Aurungzebe, and erect Fort William.
1702. Madras besieged by Aurungzebe.
1702. Union of the old and new India Companies.
1704. Removal of the Company's factory in Bengal to Fort William, at Calcutta.
1707. Fort William erected into an English Presidency.
1708. Azim Ooshaun, on the death of Aurungzebe, marches from Bengal to assist his father, Shah Alum, in his contest for the empire, leaving his son, Ferokseer, as deputy in Bengal.
1712. The Mauritius abandoned by the Dutch.
1713. Ferokseer, the son of Azim Ooshaun, being summoned from Bengal, after his father's defeat and death, to contest the throne with his uncle, Jehander Shah, is succeeded by Jaffier Khan as viceroy or soubah of Bengal.
1715. The English send an embassy from Calcutta to the Emperor Ferokseer, who obtain important privileges through the services of Mr Hamilton, a surgeon.

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1717. Jaffier Khan is appointed soubah of Bahar and Orissa in addition to Bengal.
1721. The isles of Mauritius and Bourbon (formerly called Cerne and Mascarenhas) occupied by the French.
1723. The Emperor of Germany grants a charter to the Ostend Company.
1725. Jaffier Khan dies, and is succeeded as soubah of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, by his son-in-law, Shujah Khan, who removes from Patna to Moorshedabad, and is accompanied by Aliverdi (Khan) and Hadji Hamet, two brothers, natives of Tartary, who had arrived at Kuttaek with the recommendation of the Vizier at Delhi to Shuja Khan, and soon ingratiated themselves with him.
- Hadji Hamet is appointed Prime Minister to Shujah Khan, and his brother Aliverdi to a command of horse.
1726. Mayor's courts established at the English Presidencies.
1729. Aliverdi Khan is appointed by Shujah Khan to be Nabob of Patna.
1732. On the death of Sadatulla, Nabob of the Carnatic, his nephew, Dost Ali, seizes the government.
1737. Aliverdi Khan procures or forges a firman from Delhi, constituting him independent governor or soubah of Bahar, under the Emperor.
1738. Shujah Khan being provoked by Aliverdi's conduct, prepares to attack him; but dies suddenly, supposed to be poisoned by Hadji Hamet, and is succeeded as soubah of Bengal and Orissa by

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his son Siruffraz Khan, who is violent and tyrannical.

1740. Sahojee, Rajah of the Mahrattas, dies, having previously obtained authority from Delhi to collect the chout, or one-fourth share of the net revenue, in all the provinces of the empire except Bengal. He leaves territories 1000 miles long by 700 wide, extending from Agra to the Carnatic, and to Orissa, the capital being Sattarah.

After his death, his dominions become virtually divided, Ballojee Rao, the Minister or *Peishwa*, governs at Poonah, the nominal Rajah being kept under his control.

Ragojee Bhoonsla, the general, rules over Berar. He invades the Carnatic, kills the Nabob Dost Ali, and captures Trichinopoly, taking the governor, Chanda Sahib, prisoner.

Mulhar Rao *Holkar*, a military chief, had Indore assigned to him in 1732, for the support of his troops.

He subsequently established a large dominion in Kandeish, Jeypore, and part of the Deccan.

Ranojee *Scindia*, a soldier of the Peishwa, also rose to considerable power in Malwa. And Gujerat was under the government of another chief, called the *Guicowar*, or herdsman.

The above-named five powers formed the principal Mahratta States opposed to, or connected with, the English.

1741. Aliverdi Khan, being assisted by his brother Hadji

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Hamet, marches with an army from Patna to Moorshedabad, attacks and kills Siruffraz Khan, and usurps the soubahdary of Bengal and Orissa.

1742. The Mogul empire having fallen into a state of dissolution after the capture of Delhi by Nadir Shah, the Mahrattas obtain permission from Mahomed Shah to collect chout in Bengal. They march there with an army of 80,000 horse under Boschar Pundit, and attack Aliverdi Khan, who, however, with a much inferior army, defeats them in a battle; but they, avoiding general actions, disperse themselves in different bodies, and succeed in plundering the whole country. Aliverdi proposes an interview to negotiate, at which he treacherously kills the Mahratta general and many officers, when the Mahrattas in revenge commit the greatest outrages, but are at length compelled to quit Bengal.

Two other Mahratta armies of 60,000 each, under Ragojee Rao and Ballajee Rao, soon after invade the Bengal provinces, and destroy the whole country. Aliverdi at length buys off one army, and the other is compelled to retreat.

1744. Ballojee and Ragojee, with large armies, again invade Bengal, and after several years of contest and devastation, in which the Mahrattas renew their attacks periodically, Aliverdi is compelled in 1750 to make terms of peace with them, and submit to payment of the chout.

1745. War commenced between the English and French on the Coromandel Coast.

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1746. Madras taken by Labourdonnais, the Governor of the Isle of France.
1747. Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, fails in besieging Fort St. David.
1748. He interferes in the affairs of the Deccan.
1748. The English fail in an attack on Pondicherry.
1749. Peace concluded with the French, and Madras restored to the English.
1749. Chanda Sahib having effected his ransom from the Mahrattas, enters into arrangements with Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry.
1749. On the death of Nizam-ool-Mulk, Soubahdar of the Deccan, he is succeeded by his second son, Nazir Jung. But Mirzapha Jung, a grandson of Nizam, contests the succession.

The French thereupon take a leading part in the Deccan, Dupleix supporting the pretensions of Mirzapha, and of Chunda Sahib to be Nabob of the Carnatic. They jointly attack Anwar-ood-Deen Khan, the reigning Nabob of the Carnatic, who is defeated and slain; but his second son, Mahomed Ali, escapes to Trichinopoly, of which he was governor, and seeks assistance from the English.

1749. The fortress of Devi-cottah taken from the King of Tanjore by the English.
1749. Ragojee is succeeded as Rajah of Berar by Janojee.
- The French acquire from Chanda Sahib eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.
1749. The French and their allies invade Tanjore and levy a large tribute as a means of continuing the war in

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the Detcan with effect ; but the Nizam Nazir Jung returns from the northern territories with a numerous army, and effects a junction with Mahomed Ali, who is assisted by a small body of English under Major Lawrence.

1750. The French, after a dispute with their allies, leave them in confusion, and they are dispersed by the army of Nazir Jung, to whom Mirzapha is compelled to surrender ; Chanda Sahib escaping to Pondicherry.

1750. Bassein and Salsette taken from the Portuguese by the Mahrattas.

1751. The French, after capturing the fort of Gingee, surprise Nazir Jung's camp, and throw his army into confusion ; on which he negotiates with them, but is shot by some of his own officers ; and Mirzapha Jung, with the assistance of the French, is brought from a prison, and assumes the government as Soubahdar of the Deccan.

Mirzapha is soon after slain in a skirmish with some mutinous chiefs, on which event, Bussy, the French commander, proclaims as viceroy Salabat Jung, his brother, instead of his infant son.

1751. The English send assistance to Mahomed Ali to defend Trichinopoly and other places in the Carnatic, but are defeated. They also fail in an attempt on Madura, and again suffer a repulse near Volconda.

1751. Clive suddenly attacks and takes Arcot ; but is besieged there. He makes great efforts in its defence

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with a small force for fifty days, and the siege is raised. He then pursues Chanda Sahib's troops, and captures Conjeveram.

1751. A body of the Mahrattas, and the Regent of Mysore, agree to assist Mahomed Ali; and the allies having surrounded Chanda Sahib's army and his French auxiliaries at Seringham, compel them to capitulate.

Chanda surrenders to the King of Tanjore, who, on a dispute as to his custody, puts him to death; and the French are conveyed as prisoners to Fort St. David and Trichinopoly.

1753. European Courts of Justice are established at the British Presidencies.
1754. Peace concluded between the English and French in India, and neither party to interfere with the native chiefs.
1755. Commodore James defeats the pirate Angria at Severndroog.
1756. War renewed between the English and French.
1756. Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive capture the piratical fort of Gheriah.
1756. Aliverdi Khan, who had always been on friendly terms with the English, dies, and is succeeded as Soubahdar of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, by his grandnephew and adopted son Mhirza Mahomed, who assumes the name of Surajah Dowlah.
1756. Surajah Dowlah quarrels with the English, takes Calcutta, and confines the prisoners in the Black Hole, where most of them are suffocated.

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1756. Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson sail from Madras, and retake Calcutta in January, 1757.

1757. Clive captures Hoogley, and defeats Surajah Dowlah, who enters into a treaty with him. He then takes Chandernagore from the French.

1757. Clive enters into arrangements with Meer Jaffier to dethrone Surajah.

Battle of Plassey—Surajah defeated and afterwards put to death.

Meer Jaffier is substituted as Nabob of Bengal by the aid of the English, who are invested with the government of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, near Calcutta.

1758. Bussy and the French auxiliaries of the Nizam are recalled by Lally, to assist in operations against the English in the Carnatic.

1758. Fort St. David besieged and taken from the English by Lally, who also captures the fort of Devicottah.

He, however, fails in an attack on Tanjore, but captures Arcot.

He then besieges Madras, but on the arrival of Admiral Pocock with succour for the English, he is compelled to abandon the siege.

1759. The English take Conjeeveram. Colonel Forde defeats a French force at Rajahmund, under M. Conflans, who retreats to Masulipatam, where he is besieged by Forde, and the place taken by assault, although the garrison are more numerous than the besiegers.

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1759. Masulipatam is ceded to the English by the Nizam Salabat Jung, who abandons his alliance with the French.
1759. An expedition from Bombay captures Surat. The Company obtain from Shah Aulumgeer the Second the appointment of admiral to the Emperor.
1759. The Dutch India Company having increased their force in the River Hoogley, a dispute arises with the English, who, by order of Clive, attack and capture the Dutch vessels; and Colonel Forde, with 500 men, defeats 1100 Dutch troops near Chinsura, and on preparing to attack the place, the Dutch come to terms of agreement.
1759. The Shazada Ali Gohur having received from his father Aulumgeer Shah the appointment of Viceroy of Bengal, endeavours to establish his authority there; he levies a large force and defeats the army of Jaffier, Nabob of Bengal, at Patna. He is, however, driven back by a force under the Nabob's son, Meeran, accompanied by Colonel Caillaud with a body of English troops.
- He subsequently advances towards Moorshedabad, but being checked there, he returns, and, with the assistance of a French force under M. Law, besieges Patna, from which he is again driven by the English.
1759. Ghazi-ed-Din, the late Vizier, assisted by the Mahrattas, besieges Delhi, which he captures, and puts to death the Emperor Aulumgeer.
1760. The Shazada, after the murder of his father Aulum-

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geer at Delhi, is proclaimed emperor in Bengal as Shah Aulum the Second.

1760. Jaffier, the Nabob of Bengal, is deposed by the English, who elevate his son-in-law Cossim as Nabob. The latter cedes Chittagong, Burdwan, and Midnapore to the Company.

Cossim, assisted by the English troops under Major Carnac, defeats Shah Aulum and M. Law, and takes them prisoners.

The Shah is soon after set at liberty.

1760. Colonel Coote defeats Lally in a pitched battle at Wandewash, the French being considerably superior in number.

He then captures Arcot.

Carical is taken by Admiral Cornish and Major Monson.

Coote besieges and takes Pondicherry with the garrison of 1400 Europeans, and the French are completely driven out from their continental possessions in India.

1760. Soon after the departure of Bussy and the French auxiliaries from the Deccan, Salabat Jung, the Soubahdar, is put to death by his brother Nizam Ali, who obtains the government of the Deccan, and attempts to establish his supremacy over the Carnatic, but on the advance of an English force against him he withdraws his troops.

But he continues to resist the attempts of the English to take possession of the Northern Circars, until they agree to pay him an annual tribute, and

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to assist him with an auxiliary force when required.

1761. The Mahrattas are defeated in a great battle at Paniput, and their army almost annihilated, by the Afghauns under Ahmed Shah, who retakes Delhi.

1761. Ballajee Rao dies at Poonah, and is succeeded as Peishwa by Mhader Rao.

1762. The English under General Draper capture Manilla from the Spanish, but it is restored the next year.

1763. Peace made between the English and French, and Pondicherry restored to the latter; Mahomed Ali being acknowledged by both parties as Nabob of the Carnatic.

1763. Hyder Ali, a military adventurer under the Rajah of Mysore, having obtained the chief authority, deposes the Rajah, and assumes the government.

1763. The Nabob Cossim having acted in opposition to the English in Bengal, and attempted to render himself independent of them, Mr. Ellis, the Resident at Patna, takes possession of the city, but is overpowered, and compelled to fly.

He is pursued by the Nabob's troops, and his whole party killed or taken.

The English Council at Calcutta thereupon depose Cossim, and reinstate Jaffier as Nabob of Bengal.

1763. Major Adams repeatedly defeats Cossim's troops, and captures Moorshedabad, Monghir, and Patna.

Cossim having massacred his English prisoners, flies from Bengal, and takes refuge with Shuja

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Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude, who had been appointed as vizier of the empire by Shah Aulum.

1764. Cheyte Singh, Rajah of Benares, is taken under the protection of the English.
1764. Mutiny in the Bengal army suppressed, and twenty-four sepoys blown from guns by Major Monro.
1764. Cossim having obtained help from Oude, advances with 50,000 men to attack the English, but is defeated at Buscar by Major Monro, with 7000 men.

Shah Aulum abandons the Vizier Shuja Dowlah and takes refuge with the English. Monro fails in an attack on Chandergeer.

The Mahratta chief Scindia leaves at his death two illegitimate sons, Tukajee and *Madhajee Scindia*, the latter of whom becomes the head of the family, the greatest in power of the Mahratta chiefs, and the virtual ruler of Hindostan, although nominally a subject of the Peishwa.

1764. On the death of Holkar without surviving issue, Ahalya Bae, the widow of his son, assumes the government of his dominions, which she retains with great ability for nearly thirty years, though the Peishwa, Ragonaut Rao, attempts to displace her.

She adopts Tukajee Holkar, who commands her army, and finally succeeds to her government.

1765. The Jaghire, near Madras, ceded to the Company by the Nabob of the Carnatic.

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1765. On the death of Jaffier, his son Nujim-ood-Dowlah is proclaimed as Nabob of Bengal by the English.
1765. Lord Clive arrives at Fort William as governor.
1765. Several members of Council and others at Calcutta are dismissed from the Company's service, for accepting presents contrary to regulations made in London.
- Shuja Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude and vizier of the empire, who had given assistance to Cossim and been defeated by the English, again advances, with the aid of a body of Mahrattas, but is attacked and driven back by General Carnac, and a peace is at length concluded, by which he is secured in the possession of Oude, except Korah and Allahabad, which are given to Shah Aulum.
1765. Lord Clive enters into a treaty with Shah Aulum, who invests the Company with the Dewanny or financial government of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, on receipt of a stipulated allowance.
1766. A military combination of the officers of the Bengal Presidency takes place, in consequence of the reduction of batta or field allowance, but is put down by Lord Clive, the principal officer Sir R. Fletcher, being tried and cashiered, but subsequently restored.
1766. The Northern Circars ceded to the English by the Nizam.
1766. Hyder Ali, having established himself as ruler of Mysore, and extended his dominions along great part of the Malabar Coast, enters into a treaty by

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which he grants privileges to the Company, they agreeing to support him.

1767. Lord Clive returns to England, and is succeeded as Governor of Bengal by Mr. Verelst.

1767. Hyder having required the assistance of the English to attack the Mahrattas, which is refused him, makes terms with the latter, and prevails on the Nizam of the Deccan to join with him in war against the English and the Nabob of the Carnatic. The joint forces of the Nizam and Hyder are defeated by Colonel Smith, but Hyder's cavalry plunder the Company's territory up to the vicinity of Madras.

1768. Colonels Smith and Wood are successful in further operations against the enemy, and the Nizam is compelled to make peace.

1768. Mangalore and several other fortresses are captured from Hyder, but by his superiority in cavalry he is enabled to harass the English troops, and force them to retreat.

A mutiny takes place in the garrison at Coimbatore, who surrender the place to Hyder's forces; and a panic ensues in the Company's army, on which several other forts are given up to the enemy.

1769. Hyder, after ravaging the Carnatic, advances suddenly with a body of cavalry to Madras, which he finds unprotected, and compels the Governor to make peace, and enter into a defensive alliance with him.

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1770. Admiral Lindsay arrives at Madras as Minister from the Crown, and acts in opposition to the Governor.
1770. The Sikhs form a confederacy in the Punjaub and adjoining States of India.
1771. The Rajah of Tanjore is deposed by the English, but is subsequently restored by Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras.
1771. The Mahrattas defeat Hyder Ali in a battle near Seringapatam.
1771. Scindia captures Delhi, and agrees to support Shah Aulum.
1772. Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal. Mhader Rao succeeded as Peishwa by his son Narrain.
1773. Narrain Rao is murdered at Poonah, and his uncle Ragonaut Rao succeeds.
1773. The Mogul Shah Aulum having placed himself under the control of the Mahrattas at Delhi, Corah and Allahabad are reoccupied by the English, and ceded to the Nabob of Oude.
1773. The Supreme Court of Judicature established at Calcutta.
1774. Warren Hastings appointed as the first British Governor-General of India.
1774. Hyder Adi subdues Calicut and the rest of the Zamorin's dominions on the Malabar Coast.
1774. The English, on receipt of a subsidy from the vizier Shuja Dowlah, Nabob of Oude, assist him in subduing the Rohillas.

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1775. Shuja Dowlah dies, and is succeeded as Nabob of Oude by his son Asoph-ool-Dowlah, who is subsequently invested by Shah Aulum with the nominal office of vizier of the empire.

Benares is ceded to the Company by the Nabob of Oude, on a new defensive treaty being signed.

Serious disputes occur between Warren Hastings and the majority of the Council at Calcutta.

1775. Janojee is succeeded as Rajah of Berar by his nephew Ragojee, whose father Moodajee governs for him.

1775. Salsette is taken from the Mahrattas, and with Bassein and other places, is ceded to the Company by Ragonaut Rao, in consideration of their assisting to maintain him as Peishwa, but before their aid arrives, Ragonaut's army is defeated by his opponents, and he takes refuge with the English at Surat.

Colonel Keating, with 2500 men, joins Ragonaut's adherents at Cambay, and they march towards Ahmedabad.

1776. Nundcomar (the former dewan or receiver of the revenue of Bengal) is sentenced to death by Sir Elijah Impey, and executed at Calcutta, on a charge of conspiracy against the Governor-General Hastings, and of forging a letter.

1776. The Supreme Government in Bengal countermand the assistance to Ragonaut, and enter into a treaty with his opponents at Poonah, headed by the minister Nana Furnavese, who governs on behalf

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of the young Peishwa Mhadoo Rao, son of Narrain.

1776. Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras, is arrested by the majority of the Council, who assume the direction of the Presidency.

1778. Nāgore ceded to the Company by the Rajah of Tanjore.

1778. Hyder defeats the Mahrattas in two battles.

1778. A revolution takes place among the Mahrattas at Poonah, in favour of Ragonaut Rao, and the Bombay Presidency agree to assist him with 4000 men.

1778. The English take Pondicherry from the French.

1779. The army advances towards Poonah under Colonel Egerton, but the chiefs opposed to Ragonaut muster a large force, and Colonel Cockburn (who had succeeded to the command upon Colonel Egerton's illness) commences a retreat in which he is attacked by the Mahrattas and compelled to retire to Worgaom, where a convention is signed by which the army on giving hostages is permitted to return to Bombay, and it is agreed that the English should give up Ragonaut to his enemies, and surrender Salsette and Bassein. But the Council at Bombay and the Supreme Government refuse to ratify the convention.

1779. A league formed for the expulsion of the English by Hyder, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas.

1779. General Goddard, with a force from Bengal, arrives at Surat, having traversed the Deccan, and is

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1780. joined by Ragonaut with 4000 troops. He concludes a treaty with the Guicowar, who engages to supply 3000 horse, and to cede a portion of Gujerat to the Company, on being put in possession of Ahmedabad and adjoining districts.

Goddard besieges and takes Ahmedabad, and then proceeds to attack the Mahrattas, under Scindia and Holkar, whom he defeats, and disperses after several engagements; and Bassein is surrendered to the English.

1780. Gohud taken from the Mahrattas, by Captain Popham, who also captures the fortress of Gwalior.

1780. Hyder Ali having been invaded by the Mahrattas, and the Company declining to assist him according to treaty, he makes war upon the English, with an army of 90,000 men, and ravages the Carnatic. Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, with nearly 4000 men, are defeated and taken by Hyder, and Sir Hector Monro, who was advancing to join them with 6000 men, retreats before Hyder's army. Hyder captures Arcot, and besieges Wandewash, Vellore, and other forts.

1781. Peace made with Madajee Scindia, who agrees to act as mediator between the English and Hyder Ali.

The Nabob of Arcot assigns his revenue to the Madras Presidency, during the war with Hyder.

1781. Sir Eyre Coote arrives at Madras with assistance from Calcutta, and takes the command of the troops amounting to 7000, with whom he marches

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to attack Hyder, raises the sieges of Wandewash and Permacoil, and defeats Hyder at Cuddalore.

1781. Another battle is fought at Polilloor, with doubtful success, but Hyder is at length defeated at Sholinghur with a loss of 5000 men, and Coote raises the siege of Vellore, which had been blockaded for sixteen months. He then captures Chittoor.

1781. War declared between the English and Dutch. Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, sends Sir H. Monro, with 4000 men, who captures Negapatam and the other Dutch settlements on that coast. Trincomalee is also taken by the English.

1781. The Governor-General (Hastings) proceeds to Benares to obtain a supply of money, and arrests the Rajah Cheyte Sing, who, however, effects his escape, and the English force is attacked by the Rajah's troops and several officers killed. The Governor-General having received military succour from Cawnpore, deposes Cheyte Sing, who had fled, and proclaims Baboo Narrain as rajah.

1782. Sir Edward Hughes, with nine ships of the line, engages Admiral Suffrein, with twelve ships, off Trincomalee, without any decisive result. After an interval of two months, the fleets being refitted and joined by fresh ships, another indecisive action takes place, in which several vessels are disabled.

1782. Peace concluded with the Mahrattas, at Sableye; Bassein and other districts surrendered by the

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English to the Peishwa, Baroach given to Scindia and Ragonaut to receive an allowance.

1782. Colonel Braithwaite, with 2000 men, is surprised in Tanjore, by Tippoo, son of Hyder, and his whole force killed or taken.

1782. The French land 8000 men and take Cuddalore. Hyder besieges Permacoil, which he captures; he then attacks Wandewash, but Sir Eyre Coote relieves the place, and defeats Hyder and the French at Arnee.

The Bombay troops capture Calicut, and defeat Hyder's forces, but are checked by the arrival of Tippoo and M. Lally with a powerful army. Hyder Ali dies, and is succeeded by his son Tippoo.

1782. The French, under Admiral Suffrein, recapture Trincomalee from the English.

1783. Sir Eyre Coote resigns the command of the Madras army, and is succeeded by General Stuart, when great disputes arising between the latter and the Governor, Lord Macartney, the proceedings of the English are paralysed.

Sir Eyre Coote is again appointed to the command at Madras, but dies two days after his arrival there from Calcutta, having been chased by several French vessels sent to intercept him. Cuddalore is besieged by the English, but Admiral Suffrein lands a force to support the place; the garrison are defeated in a sally, but the English are finally compelled to give up the siege.

1783. Peace proclaimed between the English and French,

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- and Bussy withdraws the French officers from Tippoo's army.
1783. Bednore is captured by General Mathews, but he is surrounded there by Tippoo's troops, and compelled to surrender upon conditions, which are broken by Tippoo, and the prisoners are confined in his fortresses, and treated with great hardship.
- Mangalore is besieged by Tippoo, and taken after nine months' investment.
1783. Fox's India Bill thrown out by the House of Lords, and Pitt appointed Prime Minister.
1784. Peace made with Tippoo Sultan, both parties retaining their former possessions.
1784. The Board of Control established by Parliament.
1785. Warren Hastings returns to England, and Mr. Macpherson, the senior member of Council, succeeds as Governor-General.
1785. War between Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas, in which the former obtains the advantage.
1786. Impeachment of Warren Hastings.
1786. Earl Cornwallis arrives as Governor-General.
1788. The trial of Warren Hastings commences.
1788. The Guntoor Circar surrendered to the English by the Nizam, on a promise of military support.
1790. Tippoo having invaded the State of Travancore (in alliance with the English), Lord Cornwallis enters into a treaty with the Mahrattas and the Nizam of the Deccan, for hostilities against Tippoo.
1790. General Meadows, the Governor of Madras, invades Mysore, but his advanced force, under Colonel

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Floyd, is defeated, and Tippoo descends into the Coromandel territory and ravages the country.

1791. Lord Cornwallis takes the command of the army against Tippoo, and advances with 40,000 men to Bangalore, which he besieges and takes.

After receiving assistance from the Nizam, he marches to Seringapatam, and defeats Tippoo's army under the walls of that fortress; but from want of supplies is compelled to retreat without attacking the place, leaving his whole battering train and equipments in the hands of the enemy.

General Abercromby having taken Cananor, advances from Malabar to assist Cornwallis, but receives orders to retreat, which he effects with the loss of his cannon.

The Mahrattas in the meantime advance into the north of Mysore, and after a siege of six months, capture Darwar. They then join Lord Cornwallis, and bring a supply of provisions.

1791. General Meadows takes Nundidroog by storm. Colonel Stuart takes Savandroog, but an attempt on Kistnaghery is unsuccessful.

Tippoo sends an expedition which captures Coimbatoor, and in violation of the capitulation, sends the garrison prisoners to Seringapatam.

1792. Lord Macartney goes on an embassy to China.

1792. Lord Cornwallis again advances to Seringapatam with forces amounting to 30,000 men, and is supported by the Nizam and the Mahrattas.

He defeats Tippoo with 55,000 men before

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Seringapatam, who loses nearly half his army by rout and dispersion. Tippoo concludes peace with the surrender of half his dominions to the allies, the payment of £4,000,000 sterling, and the delivery of two of his sons as hostages; having lost in the war 50,000 men, upwards of 60 forts, and 800 guns. Malabar, Dindigul, and other districts are ceded to the English.

1793. The Board of Control rendered permanent on the Company's charter being renewed.

The permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal is made with the zemindars.

1793. Sir John Shore succeeds Marquess Cornwallis as Governor-General.

1793. On the commencement of the war of the French revolution, Pondicherry is besieged and taken by the English.

1794. Tippoo having fulfilled the terms of the treaty with him, his sons are released.

1794. The celebrated Mahratta chief, Madajee Scindia, dies, and is succeeded by his grandnephew, Dowlut Rao Scindia, thirteen years old.

1794. Hostilities break out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam of the Deccan, each assisted by French officers. The English remain neuter, though requested by the Nizam to assist him with the troops subsidized by him, and he is forced to submit to the terms dictated by the Mahrattas.

The influence of the English in the Deccan is diminished, and the Nizam places his confidence

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- in M. Raymond and other French officers, under whom a large force is disciplined at Hyderabad.
1794. Fizoola Khan, the Rohilla chief, dies, and his successor being murdered by his brother Gholaum Khan, who usurps the government, hostilities take place with him, in which the English support the authority of the Nabob of Oude over the Rohillas, and Gholaum Khan is forced to retire with an annual allowance.
1795. Warren Hastings is acquitted by the House of Lords.
1795. Madhoo Rao, the young Peishwa, dies, and the Minister at Poonah, Nana Furnavese, sets up an infant under whose name he attempts to carry on the government, but on the arrival of Scindia, Bajee Rao (the son of Ragonaut Rao) is placed at the head of the Mahratta Government as Peishwa.
1796. The Vizier Asoph-ool-Dowlah dies, and Vizier Ally succeeds as Nabob of Oude, but being a violent youth, he is set aside as illegitimate, and Saadat Ali established as Nabob by the Governor-General, Sir J. Shore, an increase being made to the English subsidy.
1796. The Mughls of Arracan begin to emigrate to the British territory.
1796. The Dutch having joined with the French in war against the English, their settlements in Ceylon are captured, and the dominion over that island, after 140 years' possession by the Dutch, is transferred to the English.

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1797. Tukajee Holhar dies, leaving two legitimate sons, Casee Rao and Mulhar Rao, and two illegitimate sons, Jeswunt Rao and Etajee Rao.

Casee Rao is of weak intellect, but is supported by Scindia, who enters into terms with Mulhar Rao, and then secretly surrounds his camp at night and makes an attack on it, in which Mulhar is killed, but Jeswunt Rao escapes, and after several adventures establishes himself at the head of Holkar's dominions.

1798. Jeswunt Rao Holkar ravages Scindia's territories, who after some contests proposes terms of peace, which are rejected by Holkar.

1798. The Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquess Wellesley) arrives in India as Governor-General. He requires Tippoo Sultan to give up all correspondence with the French, and he enters into a treaty with the Nizam for the dismissal of his French officers, and disarms a disciplined corps of 14,000 men at Hyderabad.

1799. The government of Tanjore surrendered to the English by the Rajah.

1799. Lord Mornington declares war against Tippoo, and General Harris, with an army of 20,000 men, assisted by the Nizam's force under British officers of 16,000 men, advances towards Seringapatam.

General Stuart, with 6000 men, marches from Malabar to assist them, but is suddenly attacked by Tippoo at Sedaseer, when, after a severe engagement, Tippoo's forces are compelled to retire.

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1799.

General Harris defeats the Sultan at Malavilly and besieges Seringapatam, which is taken by storm on the 4th May, by General Baird, and Tippoo slain in the attack.

The territories of Mysore are divided. The English take a large portion, including Canara and Coimbatore; other districts are given to the Nizam, while the interior is formed into a dependent State under one of the descendants of the former Rajahs of Mysore.

1800. Dhoondia Waugh defeated and slain by Colonel Wellesley.
1800. The Mahrattas, not having aided in the last war against Mysore, Lord Mornington offers them a portion of the Mysore territory, on condition of their receiving a subsidiary force, which they decline.
1800. On the death of the Guicowar, the English capture Baroda, and enter into an alliance with his successor.
1800. Surat ceded to the Company, and the Nabob pensioned.
1800. The Nizam cedes Ballary and other portions of the Mysore territory to the Company in lieu of payment for subsidiary troops.
1801. General Baird sails from India with a force to aid in expelling the French from Egypt.
1801. On the death of Omdut-ul-Omrah, Nabob of the Carnatic, his successor surrenders the administration of Vellore, Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, and the remainder of the Carnatic to the Madras Presidency.

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1801. Scindia defeats Holkar in a battle near Indore.
1801. The Vizier Nabob of Oude cedes Bareilly, Allahabad, and other extensive provinces, in lieu of subsidy.
1802. Ceylon is retained by the English on the general peace in Europe.
1802. Holkar advances towards Poonah, devastating the whole country, and Scindia sends troops to support the Peishwa, when a battle is fought in which Holkar totally defeats the forces of the Peishwa and Scindia. The Peishwa, Bajee Rao, flies to Bassein, where he enters into a treaty with the Company to support a subsidiary force, and the English undertake to re-establish him at Poonah, as the head of the Mahratta confederation.
1802. Colonel Symes goes on a mission to Ava.
1802. Districts in Bundelkund are ceded to the English by the Peishwa.
1802. Macao is occupied by the English, but they are compelled by the Chinese to abandon it.
1803. General Wellesley, with 11,000 men, advances into the Mahratta territory, and is joined by some of the Peishwa's officers. Holkar retires northwards, leaving Poonah in the possession of Amrut Rao, who prepares to burn the city on the approach of the English, but by a forced march of General Wellesley is compelled precipitately to evacuate Poonah, and the Peishwa is in a few days re-established in authority.
1803. Scindia and the Rajah of Berar having assumed a hostile attitude, the Governor-General, Marquess

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Wellesley, determines to commence offensive operations against them.

1803. General Lake defeats Scindia's forces in the upper provinces (disciplined by French officers, and commanded by M. Perron), and captures the fortress of Alighur.

The Mahratta force is again defeated by Lake, near Delhi, who enters the city and takes the aged Mogul Emperor (Shah Aulum) under the protection of the English, he being the same Emperor who was engaged in hostilities with them at Patna in 1760.

1803. General Wellesley captures Ahmednugger, and with 4500 men defeats Scindia and the Rajah of Berar with 50,000 men at Assaye.

Lake takes Agra, and again defeats Scindia's army at Laswaree.

An armistice is effected with Scindia by General Wellesley, who defeats the Rajah of Berar at Argaoon, captures the fort of Gawilghur, and forces the Rajah to make peace, with the surrender of Kuttack and Balasore to the Company, and of territory south of the river Wurda to the Nizam.

Scindia makes peace and cedes the Upper Dooab, including Delhi, Agra, and other provinces, to the Company.

Ahmednugger and some provinces in Gujerat are ceded to the Bombay Presidency, and Scindia agrees not to employ French or other European officers hostile to the English.

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1804. Jeswunt Rao Holkar makes war on the English with forces amounting to nearly 90,000 men. He defeats Colonel Monson, commanding a detachment (from Lake's army) of 5000 men at Kooshalgur, and compels him to retreat to Agra with the loss of all his guns. He then attempts to take Delhi, which is bravely defended by Colonel Ochterlony.

Holkar, at the head of his cavalry, is pursued and attacked and his troops dispersed by General Lake; while his infantry and artillery are defeated at Deeg by General Frazer, who is, however, killed in the action. Holkar flies to Bhurtpore, where the Rajah receives and assists him.

Colonel Murray overruns Malwa, and captures Indore, Holkar's capital.

1805. Lord Lake besieges Bhurtpore, but after losing nearly 3000 men in several desperate attempts to take it by storm, he is unable to capture the fortress. The Rajah, however, being alarmed, agrees to terms of peace, and compels Holkar to quit his territories.

Holkar takes refuge with Scindia, who seizes the British Resident, and prepares for a renewal of the war.

1805. Runjeet Singh (born in 1780) establishes his dominion over the Punjaub.

1805. A subsidiary treaty is effected with the Guicowar Anund Rao, who cedes territories to the English.

1805. Marquess Cornwallis arrives as Governor-General for the second time, but dies in three months, and is

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succeeded by Sir George Barlow, the senior member of Council, who enters into a fresh treaty with Scindia, restoring Gwalior and Gohud to him. He also makes peace with Holkar, who had been driven from Hindostan, restoring the greater part of his dominions. And the alliances entered into by Lord Wellesley with the Rajpoot States are given up, leaving them to be subjected by Scindia and Holkar.

1806. A mutiny breaks out among the Company's native troops at Vellore, on account of new regulations as to dress and wearing turbans, when more than 100 Europeans, including fourteen officers, are killed. On the orders being revoked, the mutiny is quelled; and 600 of the mutineers are imprisoned. Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, advocates a lenient course towards them, but in consequence of the mutiny, he is suddenly recalled by the Court of Directors.
1806. The Mogul Shah Aulum dies, and his son Akbar succeeds as nominal Shah.
1807. The Earl of Minto arrives as Governor-General, Sir George Barlow's appointment being vacated by the King's Government: the latter is afterwards appointed Governor of Madras.
1809. A friendly treaty is entered into between the English and Runjeet Singh of Lahore, who had obtained possession of that city in 1800.

He agrees not to make any conquests south of the Sutlege.

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1810. The Mauritius taken from the French by an expedition from India. The English also capture the Dutch Spice Islands.
1810. Runjeet Singh establishes a force disciplined by Europeans, but is defeated in an attack on Moultan.
1811. An expedition under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, accompanied by the Governor-General, Lord Minto, proceeds to Java, and after a battle, in which the Dutch are defeated, the colony is surrendered to the English.
1811. Jeswunt Rao Holkar dies, having previously been insane for several years, and his dominions falling into decay, his infant son Mulhar Rao is proclaimed rajah.
1812. The fort of Kalinjer in Bundelkund taken by Colonel Martindell.
1813. The Earl of Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings) appointed Governor-General.
1813. Shujah Shah of Afghaunistan takes refuge in the English territory, having escaped from Lahore.
1814. Further renewal of the Company's charter, and opening of the India trade.
1814. Saad ut Ali, Nabob of Oude, dies, and his son Ghazee-ood-Deen advances two crore of rupees to the Company.
1814. The Nepaulese having made gradual encroachments on the Company's territory, Lord Moira declares war against them, and General Ochterlony successfully invades the Ghoorka territory, and takes possession of the country from the Sutlege to the

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- Jumna; but General Gillespie and numerous officers and men are killed at the capture of fort Kalunga, and the English fail in an attack on the fort of Jytuk.
1815. Colonel Nicolls invades the province of Kumaon, and takes Almora, the capital.
1816. Terms of peace being delayed to be ratified by the Rajah, Sir David Ochterlony obtains further advantages over the Nepaulese, defeating them in several actions, and taking the fortress of Hurriapore, on which they conclude a peace, and cede the province of Kumaon and other territory to the Company.
1816. Mandavie and Anjar, in the Cutch country, ceded to the Bombay Presidency.
1816. Lord Amherst goes on an embassy to China.
1816. Lord Moira makes war on the Pindarees, who are secretly supported by the Mahratta confederacy. They are defeated at various points, but succeed in ravaging the dominions of the Nizam and the Peishwa, and part of the Company's territory.
1816. The Rajah of Berar dies, and his son Pursajee being blind, Appa Sahib is appointed regent, and enters into a treaty with the English.
1817. The Patan chiefs in Holkar's army assume the command, and render assistance to the Pindarees. The Peishwa's troops plunder and burn the British Residency, on which Poona is taken possession of by General Smith.
1817. The fort of Hatrass in the Doab is taken by storm

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from the zemindar, who had given protection to plunderers.

1817. Mr. Metcalfe, the Resident at Delhi, enters into a treaty with Ameer Khan, the leader of a force of Patans (or Afghan mercenaries), who had been in the service of Holkar, and received an assignment of territory from him, and who had lately been engaged in plundering Jeypore and Joudpore. Ameer Khan agrees to disband the greater part of his troops, on being guaranteed in the territory which he held.

1817. The Peishwa is compelled by the English to renounce his claims as head of the Mahratta confederacy.

1817. Lord Moira increases the army acting against the Pindarees to 110,000 men, under Sir T. Hislop, Sir J. Malcolm, and others.

Scindia having been secretly engaged in supporting the Pindarees and giving them protection, a further treaty is entered into with him, by which he engages to co-operate with the English, and to supply 5000 auxiliary horse; and after various contests, the Pindarees are dispersed or annihilated.

1817. Holkar's army is defeated at Mahidpore by the English under Sir T. Hislop and Sir John Malcolm, and his Government submits to their demands.

The Peishwa Bajee Rao having, under the influence of his favourite Trimbuckjee, taken up arms against the English, is defeated and pursued.

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1818. After several actions and marches, he is at length surrounded and compelled to resign his authority, and the Rajah of Sattara, a descendant of the renowned Sevajee, having been rescued from the Peishwa, is placed by Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident at Poonah, over a portion of the ex-Peishwa's dominions, as a tributary sovereign dependent on the English.

The Concan, Poonah, Kandeish, and territories in Gujerat, are assigned to the Bombay Presidency.

1818. Moulton is captured by Runjeet Singh.

1818. Appa Sahib, the Rajah of Berar, having acted in hostility to the English, General Doveton, after defeating the Rajah's troops, takes possession of Nagpore, and the Rajah is arrested by Mr. Jenkins, the British Resident, but subsequently effects his escape.

He is dethroned, and the grandson of a former Rajah who had been murdered in 1816 by Appa Sahib, is proclaimed as rajah.

Some districts on the Nerbudda, and other territories, are ceded to the Company, and other districts to the Nizam.

The Rajahs of Jeypore, Joudpore, Oudeypore, and other States which had been freed from the Pindarees and from the Mahratta influence, become tributary to the English, and Ajmere is ceded by Scindia to the Company.

1819. The Nabob of Oude assumes the title of King of Oude.

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1819. The Marquess of Hastings is presented with £60,000 by the Company, in consideration of his services.

1820. Lands in Southern Concan ceded to the Company.

1822. Districts in Bejapoor and Ahmednugger ceded to the Company by the Nizam.

1822. The Marquess of Hastings leaves Bengal, and Mr. Canning is appointed to succeed him as Governor-General of India, but soon after accepts office as Secretary of State.

Mr. Adam acts as temporary Governor until the arrival of Lord Amherst.

1823. Lord Amherst arrives in India as Governor-General.

1824. The British Government enter into a treaty with the King of the Netherlands, by which Malacca and Singapore and the Dutch settlements on the continent of India, are ceded to the English, who give up in exchange their claims and possessions in Sumatra.

1824. War with the Burmese. Sir Archibald Campbell proceeds with an expedition to Rangoon, which he captures. He then advances up the river Irrawaddy, and repeatedly defeats the Burmese forces.

Tavoi and Martaban, on the coast of Tenasserim, are taken, and the whole of the Burmese coast is subjected by the English.

1824. A mutiny at Barrackpoor, and many sepoy killed before it is suppressed.

1825. General Campbell advances towards Prome, which

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he captures, after sustaining a severe loss at Donabew.

1825. Assam and Arracan are taken possession of by the English. Negotiations for peace are entered upon, but prove fruitless. The Burmese army of 60,000 men attack the British at Prome, but are totally defeated, and General Campbell advances to Meeaday.

1826. A treaty of peace is concluded, but not being ratified by the King of Ava, the English attack and defeat the Burmese and march towards Ummerapoora.

Another battle takes place at Pagahm Mew, in which the Burmese are again defeated, and on the English army arriving within sight of the capital, the Burmese finally agree to a treaty of peace, by which they give up all their conquests, cede Arracan and provinces in Assam to the Company, and pay 10,000,000 rupees for the expenses of the war.

1826. The Rajah of Kolapore is compelled by a force under Colonel Welsh to enter into terms of alliance with the English.

1826. Bhurtpore is taken by storm by Lord Combermere, with 25,000 men, after a siege of six weeks. The usurper Doorjunt Sall is taken prisoner, and the rightful Rajah restored.

1827. The King of Delhi is divested by the English of his nominal sovereignty over India.

1828. Lord William Bentinck succeeds Lord Amherst as Governor-General

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1829. He effects great reductions in the military and civil departments, and abolishes suttees in India.
1830. He proceeds on a tour of the provinces, and has a state interview with Maharajah Runjeet Singh of Lahore.
1832. A congress of Rajput princes meet Lord W. Bentinck at Ajmere, and the Rajah of Joudpore is compelled to make satisfactory terms.
1832. The administration of the Government of Mysore is assumed by the Company.
1834. The Rajah of Coorg, a sanguinary tyrant, is taken prisoner by a force under General Lindsay, and deposed, his territory being placed under the Company's Government.
1834. On the renewal of the Company's charter they cease from trade, and surrender all their property to the Crown, retaining the government of India, subject to the directions of the India Board, and their dividend being charged on the territorial revenue.
1835. Mr. Frazer, the British Resident at Delhi, is murdered. The assassin and his employer are executed.
1835. Lord Heytesbury is appointed Governor-General, but a change of Ministry taking place prior to his embarkation, his appointment is revoked, and Lord Auckland is appointed in his place.
1837. The King of Oude dies, and his uncle, Nusseer-ood-Dowlah, is established by the English in preference to two supposititious sons.

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1838. New criminal code established in India by the British Government.
1838. Mahomed, Shah of Persia, is compelled to abandon the siege of Heraut, after attacking it for nine months with an army of 40,000 men.
1838. Lord Auckland agrees with Runjeet Singh of Lahore to support Shah Shujah against the Baurukzye rulers of Afghaunistan, they having assisted the Persians against Kamram, Shah of Heraut, and a State interview takes place on the Sutlej.
1839. Sir John Keane proceeds with an army from Bombay to Scinde, and the Ameers refusing a passage, he captures Hyderabad.

The port of Kurrachee is also taken, and the Ameers become tributary to the English.

The original Ameers of Scinde were four brothers, chiefs of a Beloochee tribe called Talpoor, who, in the close of the eighteenth century, established their authority over Scinde, as a tributary State to Timour Shah of Afghaunistan, but subsequently asserted their independence.

The last surviving brother, Mourad Ali, died in 1833, when a contest arose among their sons, which ended in the establishment of three distinct governments, namely, the Ameers of Hyderabad, Khyrpore, and Meerpore.

1839. The Bengal army unites with the Bombay force and Shah Shujah's troops at Shikarpore.

March. The army advances through the Bolan Pass to Quettah, after suffering great losses and

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hardships from want of provisions, and the attacks of the Beloochees.

1839. *April.* Candahar is taken by the English, Kohandil-Khaun, the ruler, having fled to his brother at Cabul.

July. Sir John Keane takes Ghuznee by storm, and Hyder Khaun, the governor (a son of Dost Mahomed), is made prisoner.

August. Dost Mahomed Khaun's troops disperse, and he is compelled to fly to Bokhara. Cabul is taken possession of by the English, who reinstate Shah Shujah.

Kelat is taken by storm by General Willshire, and the Khaun killed in the attack.

The main body of the army under Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane returns to India, leaving a part for the protection of the Shah.

1839. *July.* Runjeet Singh, Maharajah of Lahore, a faithful ally of the English, dies in his sixtieth year, and is succeeded by his son Kurruck Singh.
1839. Aden is taken by the English from the Arabs.
1839. The Rajah of Sattara having acted in direct opposition to the British Resident, is dethroned, and his brother proclaimed Rajah.
1839. The Nabob of Kurnoul is attacked and made prisoner by an English force, and the greater part of his troops destroyed, when a great quantity of cannon, powder, and warlike materials are captured.

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1840. An expedition sails from India under Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, to attack the Chinese. He blockades Canton and captures Chusan.
1840. The Russians send an army to attack Khiva, but the severity of the weather compels them to return.
1840. Dost Mahomed, having received aid from the Walee of Khooloom, advances with 8000 men, but is defeated by Colonel Dennie, with a small force, at Bamean.
1840. Kelat is reoccupied by Nusseer, the son of the late Khaun, but on the approach of an English detachment, he abandons the place and plunders Gundava. He is defeated, and surrenders.
1840. Aden is repeatedly, but ineffectually, attacked by the Arabs.
1840. Sir Robert Sale captures several forts in Kohistan, and Dost Mahomed, having been again defeated at Purwan by Sale, surrenders himself to Sir William MacNaghten, the envoy at Cabul.
1840. Kurruck Singh, of Lahore, dies and is succeeded by his son, Nao-Nehal Singh, who in returning from his father's funeral is killed by the fall of a gateway; and Shere Singh, an illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh, is proclaimed as Maharajah.
1841. Canton is captured by the English, and a ransom of 6,000,000 dollars paid by the Chinese.
1841. *October.* The English at Cabul having omitted payment for keeping open the Khoord Cabul Pass, the Ghilzies stop the communication with India.

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Sir R. Sale forces the passes, and after fighting nearly the whole way, arrives at Jellalabad in a month from leaving Cabul.

1841. *November*. An insurrection takes place against the English at Cabul, in which Sir Alexander Burnes is killed. General Elphinstone is attacked in the cantonments, and a fort containing most of the provisions is taken. The English repel several attacks, but, being in want of provisions, Sir Wm. MacNaghten, the envoy, agrees to terms for evacuating Afghaunistan.

December. He is treacherously killed at an interview with Akbar Khaun, son of Dost Mahomed.

1842. *January*. General Elphinstone agrees to further terms with Akbar Khaun, to give up the treasure and most of the guns on being allowed to proceed to Jellalabad.

The troops, amounting to 4500—including one regiment of Europeans, with 12,000 camp followers, besides women and children — commence the march, but are immediately attacked by the Afghauns. They proceed in a disordered state, abandoning the guns, and great numbers perishing in the snow from cold and starvation.

The ladies are surrendered to the care of Akbar Khaun. General Elphinstone and Colonel Shelton attempt a parley with Akbar, but, with several other officers, are detained as prisoners, and the remnant of the army is incessantly attacked by the Afghauns until reaching the pass of Jugdulluck,

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where the slaughter becomes dreadful, and a general dispersion takes place. The greater part perish, a few only being made prisoners. Several officers attempt to escape on horseback, but are attacked by the native tribes, and Doctor Brydon alone reaches Jellalabad, wounded and almost exhausted.

1842. *January*. General Nott, commanding 10,000 men at Candahar, after vainly endeavouring to send relief to Cabul, is attacked by the Afghauns, who are joined by Prince Sufter Jung, a son of Shah Shujah. Nott marches out and totally defeats his opponents.

On receiving General Elphinstone's order to evacuate Afghaunistan, he refuses compliance, and again defeats the Afghauns, pursuing them thirty miles.

1842. *February*. Lord Ellenborough arrives at Calcutta, as Governor-General.

1842. *February and March*. Akbar Khaun, with a large force, attacks Jellalabad, which is gallantly defended by Sir R. Sale, who finally captures Akbar's camp and disperses his troops.

1842. *March*. Colonel Palmer, with a garrison of 1000 Indian troops, is compelled to surrender the fortress of Ghuznee to Shums-ood-Deen Khaun.

1842. *April*. General Pollock forces the Khyber Pass, and arrives with 8000 men at Jellalabad. A division of the Sikh army from Lahore accompanies him, and holds possession of the Khyber.

April. Shah Shujah, who had maintained him-

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self in the Bala Hissar, at Cabul, having levied fresh troops, issues out of the fort, but is shot dead by a party in ambush. Hisson Futteh Jung is set up as Shah, but Akbar, being subsequently appointed Vizier, obtains possession of the Bala Hissar.

1842. *August.* General Nott, having received supplies under General England, evacuates Candahar and marches towards Ghuznee.

September. Having defeated Shums-ood-Deen Khaun and dispersed his army, he recaptures Ghuznee, and destroys the fortifications.

He recovers most of the sepoy captured at Ghuznee, and having again defeated Shums-ood-Deen Khaun, he finally joins General Pollock at Cabul.

Futteh Jung arrives as a fugitive in the British camp.

General Pollock defeats Akbar Khaun at Tezeen, and takes possession of Cabul without further opposition.

The English prisoners of Akbar Khaun, including the ladies, having been sent to Bamean, recover their liberty by promising a reward to the officer in charge of them, and meet a body of cavalry sent from Cabul to their rescue.

Istalif, in Kohistan, is taken by storm, by the English, and subjected to a general plunder and massacre.

1842. *October.* The English forces leave Cabul, having

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previously blown up the Bazaar, and destroyed great part of the city.

1842. *November*. The fortress of Jellalabad is razed to the ground, and the English troops evacuate Afghaunistan.

Dost Mahomed and the other Afghaun prisoners are released by Lord Ellenborough.

1842. Peace made with the Chinese, who agree to pay 21,000,000 dollars, to cede Hongkong to the English, and to allow trade at five of their ports.

1843. Dost Mahomed Khaun returns to Cabul, and reinstates himself in authority.

1843. The Ameers of Scinde having failed in payment of tribute, and showing hostile designs, a new treaty is proposed to them, which is signed by the Ameers, but in a few days after the British Resident, Major Outram, is attacked by their troops. He, however, escapes with his escort of 100 men to a steamer in the Indus.

1843. General Sir Charles Napier marches from Halla, with 2800 men, towards Hyderabad, and defeats the enemy, amounting to about 30,000, in a pitched battle at Meeanee, capturing their camp, with the artillery, treasure, and stores. Six of the Ameers give themselves up as prisoners, and Hyderabad is surrendered to the English. Shere Mahomed, Ameer of Meerpore, having advanced with an army of 20,000 men to Hyderabad, Sir C. Napier, having received reinforcements, attacks him and routs his army at Dubba. Shere Mahomed flies

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and rallies a portion of his troops, but is again defeated, and his forces are ultimately dispersed, the Ameer, with a few followers, escaping into the desert.

1843. Scinde is declared by the Governor-General to be annexed to the British dominions.

1843. Maharajah Shere Singh of Lahore, and his son Purtaub Singh, are murdered by one of the chiefs, who also shoots Dyaun Singh the minister, and proclaims Dhuleep Singh, another son of Runjeet Singh, ten years of age, as Maharajah.

But Heera Singh, son of Dyaun Singh, takes possession of Lahore, and puts the murderer to death. He acknowledges Dhuleep Singh as Maharajah, and carries on the government of Lahore in his name.

1843. Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, having died without issue, a relative is adopted by the Maha Ranee his widow, during whose minority a regent is appointed and approved by the British Resident.

Shortly after the regent is forcibly driven from Gwalior by a chief who had obtained the confidence of the Maha Ranee, and who shows a feeling hostile to the English.

General Sir Hugh Gough advances from Agra with 14,000 men, and is joined by the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough.

He attacks the Mahratta army, amounting to 18,000 men, with 100 guns, at Maharajpoor, and totally defeats them with the loss of 3000 men and

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the greater part of their guns. The English have 800 killed and wounded.

1843. On the same day another victory is gained over a body of the Mahrattas at Punniar, by General Grey, who had advanced from Bundelkund.

The Gwalior authorities submit to the demands of the English. The Mahratta army is disbanded, and a British force is left to be maintained there, at the cost of the Gwalior Government.

1844. Lord Ellenborough is recalled by the Court of Directors, against the remonstrance of the Queen's Ministers. Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed to succeed as Governor-General. On the return of the former to England he is created Earl of Ellenborough, and made a Knight of the Bath.

1844. *December.* Heera Singh, the Vizier at Lahore, put to death by the army, instigated by the mother of the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and her brother Jowahir Singh, who is appointed Vizier in May following.

1845. *July.* Peshawura Singh, another son of Runjeet Singh, proclaims himself Maharajah.

September. He surrenders and is put to death by Jowahir Singh. But the army, being displeased at his death, seize the Vizier and shoot him, and after some months' interval Lal Singh is declared Vizier.

1845. *December.* The Sikh army of 40,000 men under Tej Singh and Lal Singh cross the Sutlej and threaten Ferozepore.

Sir H. Hardinge and Lord Gough hasten to

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oppose them, and a battle is fought at Moodkee, in which Lal Singh is defeated, with the loss of seventeen guns.

1845. Three days afterwards the entrenched camp of the Sikhs at Ferozeshuhur is attacked and taken on the second day by the English, but with a heavy loss on the part of the victors. The Sikh commanders are suspected of treachery.

1846. *January*. The English wait for a supply of guns and ammunition.

Runjoor Singh, with 10,000 Sikhs, threatens Loodiana.

Sir Harry Smith, with about 4000 men, engages him at Buddiwal, but is compelled to retreat, and loses great part of his stores and baggage.

Sir H. Smith being reinforced marches from Loodiana with 11,000 men, and totally defeats the Sikhs at Aliwal, capturing fifty guns.

February. Lord Gough having received a convoy of heavy guns and stores, attacks the Sikhs in their intrenched position at Sobraon on the Sutlej.

Tej Singh flies and breaks the bridge over the Sutlej.

The Sikhs are defeated with great loss, many being drowned, and all their guns taken.

The English cross the Sutlej and march to Lahore, where a treaty is concluded, by which the Sikhs cede the country between the Sutlej and the Beas, and agree to pay an indemnity of a million and a half sterling.

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1846. *March.* Gholaub Singh of Jummoo, having held aloof from the other Sikh forces, the English enter into a treaty with him in consideration of his paying part of the indemnity, by which he is installed as Maharajah of the hill provinces of the Punjaub, including Jummoo and Cashmere.

Lal Singh and the other Sikh chiefs being afraid of the army, request the continuance of an English force at Lahore during the minority of Dhuleep Singh.

1847. Lal Singh superseded as Vizier at Lahore, on suspicion of treachery.
1847. Lord Dalhousie succeeds Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India.
1848. Two English officers (Vans Agnew and Anderson) are assassinated at Moulton, and the Governor Moolraj commences hostilities.

Lieutenant Edwardes raises a native force, and with the assistance of the Rajah of Bahawulpore defeats the troops of Moolraj in two battles, and confines them to the city. Forces are sent from Lahore under Shere Singh and General Whish to besiege Moulton. Shere Singh with his army deserts, but Moolraj refuses to receive them, and Shere Singh marches to join his father, Chutter Singh, who had revolted at Peshawur.

1848. General Whish is compelled to raise the siege of Moulton.

The whole Sikh army join in the insurrection

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against the English. Shere Singh's force is greatly increased, and he threatens Lahore.

1848. *November.* Lord Gough advances with a large force from Ferozepore, and the Sikhs retreat to the river Chenab.

In an action at Ramnugger, the English cavalry is worsted and Colonel Cureton killed.

Lord Gough having been joined by troops and artillery, endeavours to force the passage of the Chenab.

Sir Joseph Thackwell with a detachment crosses the river at Vuzeerabad, and advances to Sadoolapoor, where he is attacked by Shere Singh, who is repulsed with a heavy loss, and retreats towards the Jhelum.

1848. *December.* Lord Gough crosses the Chenab, and pursues the Sikhs.

1849. *January.* He attacks them in a strong position at Chilianwallah, but is repulsed, with the loss of 2400 men; the 24th English Regiment being almost annihilated. General Pennycuik and many officers killed, and six guns, with a quantity of ammunition, taken by the enemy.

Chutter Singh joins his son with reinforcements.

Lord Gough entrenches his camp, and waits the result of the siege of Moulton.

Moulton being again attacked by General Whish is captured, and Moolraj is made prisoner.

February. Shere Singh evacuates his intrench-

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ments at Russool, and marches towards the Chenab.

Generals Whish and Dundas, with the troops from Moulton, join Lord Gough.

1849. *February*. Shere Singh, with his Afghan allies under Akram Khan, is attacked by Lord Gough at Gujerat, and totally defeated with great loss of men, and fifty-three guns captured.

The English loss is 670 killed and wounded.

March. Sir Walter Gilbert makes an energetic pursuit, and Chutter Singh and Shere Singh surrender with 16,000 men and 41 guns.

He follows the retreating Afghans. The Ameer Dost Mahomed evacuates Peshawar, which he had occupied, and escapes through the Khyber Pass.

March. The government of the Punjab is assumed by the English, who assign a large pension to Dhuleep Singh.

1850. The 66th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry mutiny, and are disbanded by Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief.
1851. The ex-Peishwa Bajee Rao dies, and his adopted son, Nana Sahib, claims a continuance of his pension, which is refused.
1852. War with the Burmese. Rangoon taken by General Goodwin. The English capture Prome and Pegu.

The Burmese defeated in an attempt to retake Pegu, which is annexed to the Government of India.

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1853. The Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his dominions are taken possession of by the English.

1856. The Marquess Dalhousie deposes the King of Oude and annexes his territories. He is succeeded as Governor-General by Viscount Canning.

War with Persia; a force from Bombay captures Bushire.

1857. *January*. General Outram defeats the Persian army at Mohammerah—peace concluded.

1857. *May*. The Bengal native troops at Meerut and other places, kill their English officers and march to Delhi, where they are joined by three other regiments, and proclaim the old King of Delhi as Emperor of Hindostan. A massacre of the Europeans, including women and children, ensues.

General Anson arrives before Delhi with a small force of Europeans, but dies of cholera a few days after.

At Meean Meer near Lahore, four regiments of native troops are disarmed by General Corbett, under the order of the Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery.

And four other regiments are disarmed at Peshawur.

June. The insurrection spreads generally among the Bengal native army.

Three regiments are disarmed at Moultan by order of Sir John Lawrence.

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1857. *June.* Nana Sahib, the heir of the ex-Peishwa of the Mahrattas, joins the rebels and attacks Sir Hugh Wheeler in his entrenchments at Cawnpore, but is driven back.

General Barnard arrives before Delhi with about 4000 troops and entrenches his camp, in which he resists several attacks of the enemy.

Sir H. Wheeler is wounded in a sally from Cawnpore, and the English there surrender, on condition of being allowed to depart for Allahabad; they embark in boats, but are immediately attacked and most of them killed, the women and children being reserved as prisoners.

July. Sir H. Lawrence is mortally wounded at Lucknow. Major Banks succeeds him as commissioner, but is shortly afterwards killed; and Colonel Inglis takes the command of the troops and maintains his position.

General Barnard dies of cholera before Delhi.

General Nicholson, on his march from Lahore, defeats the rebels at Sealcote.

General Havelock advances with 2000 men to Cawnpore, and defeats Nana Sahib, who, having slaughtered the women and children in his power, blows up the magazine, and retires to Bithoor, where Havelock attacks and defeats him, taking twenty guns, and Bithoor is burnt.

The Earl of Elgin orders the troops sent to China from England to go to Calcutta, and

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sails there from Hong Kong with additional forces.

1857. *July*. Havelock, with a small body of Europeans, repeatedly defeats the insurgents.

August. General Wilson having twice defeated the enemy in his advance from Meerut towards Delhi, succeeds to the command there, and is joined by General Nicholson with a force from Lahore, who defeats a body of the enemy at Nujffghur.

Gholaub Singh dies at Cashmere.

September. Delhi is taken by storm after six days' fighting on the 21st September, but most of the sepoy rebels escape, and march southwards towards Lucknow. Nicholson is mortally wounded in the attack. The King surrenders to Lieutenant Hodson, and two of the princes are shot.

Havelock is joined by Sir James Outram, and with 2500 men forces the enemy's entrenchments at Lucknow, and relieves the Europeans besieged in the Residency, but Lucknow is still surrounded by large bodies of rebels.

October. Colonel Greathed marches from Delhi, and defeats the Indore Contingent near Agra.

November. Sir Colin Campbell, as Commander-in-Chief, arrives at Cawnpore with reinforcements.

He marches to Lucknow, and after two days' fighting his way through the entrenchments, joins

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Generals Outram and Havelock, but is compelled to evacuate Lucknow.

1857. He carries off the heroic garrison and all the Europeans in safety, and leaving Outram at Alumbagh, to watch the enemy, he returns to Cawnpore, where the garrison had been repulsed with severe loss, and driven into the fort, by the Gwalior Contingent troops.

He defeats the enemy, taking sixteen guns, and sends General Grant in pursuit, who attacks and routs a body of them on the next day, capturing more guns and stores.

November. General Havelock dies at Alumbagh.

1858. *January.* The enemy being concentrated in great force at Lucknow, repeatedly attack Alumbagh, but are repulsed with great loss by Outram.

Sir C. Campbell disperses a body of the enemy at Futteghur.

Saugor relieved by Sir Hugh Rose.

1858. *March.* Campbell and Outram, with nearly 50,000 men, attack Lucknow. They are joined by a Nepaulese force, under Jung Bahadoor, and capture the city after ten days' siege; but large bodies of the rebels escape northwards, the want of cavalry preventing any effectual pursuit.

May. Calpee taken by Sir H. Rose.

June. Scindiah Maharajah of Gwalior is attacked by the rebels, when most of his troops desert, and he escapes with a small guard to Agra; but Sir H.

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Rose soon recaptures Gwalior, and restores Scindiah to power.

1858. *August.* The Government of India taken from the Company by Act of Parliament, and assumed by the Crown.

Lord Stanley appointed Secretary of State for India, with a Council of fifteen members.

THE END.

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